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VOL. XXIV NO. 6 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

BENGAL GOVT. TENDERS APOLOGY

Allegations Against Jawahar Withdrawn

INFERENCES PASSED AS FACTS

Defamatory Portions Will Be Expunged From Report

"Accepting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's disclaimer, the Government of Bengal desire to express regret that what is only an inference should have been put forward as a fact and the Report which is intended to do nothing more than to give an accurate picture of the current events should have contained the passage in question. It will be deleted from all copies still under the control of the Government," says an official statement with reference to the passage in the Bengal Administration Report for 1934 to the terms of which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has taken exception.

Author's Knowledge!

The statement adds that the Government referred to the author who explains that the statement which was challenged was nothing more than an inference drawn entirely from the public utterances of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru prior to his arrest, particularly from his speech at Calcutta on January 18, 1934. This is a legitimate inference in the opinion of the author of the Report who interpreted the Pandit's public utterances in the light of his knowledge of political tendencies.

JAWAHAR ON GOVT. APOLOGY

BERLIN, Jan. 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is at Badenweiler interviewed by "Reuter" said that he had not heard that the Bengal Government had apologised. All he could say was that he was very glad at the thought that the Government had done the right thing and he was very grateful to them.

He added that his wife's condition was practically unchanged and he would be remaining at Badenweiler at present.—Reuter.

GOVT. STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The following statement has been issued by the Government of Bengal with reference to a passage in the Bengal Administration Report for the year 1934 to the terms of which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has taken exception:—

"The Administration report is published under the Authority and with the approval of the Government of Bengal, but, as is made clear in the introduction, this approval does not necessarily extend to every particular expression of opinion. The Government referred to the author who explains that the statement which has been challenged was nothing more than an inference drawn entirely from the public utterances of Pandit Nehru prior to his arrest and in particular from his speech delivered at Calcutta on 18th January 1934. In this speech the full text of which is available, the Pandit was at pains to explain the essential illegality of the social and economic movements that he advocated intended as they were to endanger the existing social order and threaten existence of the ruling power.

"LEGITIMATE INFERENCE."

After referring to the necessity to work among workers and peasants which must necessarily come into conflict with the Government in view of the fact that the whole movement had reached the historical stage of open challenge to constituted law and society, he went on immediately to refer to the Harijan movement as a branch activity which had in fact "come into conflict with the Government as soon as it was carried on with any real strength behind it." From the sequence of the argument in this speech and assuming as is obviously reasonable that the Harijan work referred to would be financed from the Harijan Funds, the statement which has been challenged was in the opinion of the author of the report a legitimate inference.

WENT BEYOND FACT.

As explained above the views expressed in the report were not put forward as the views of the Government of Bengal, but having given publicity, the Government do not wish to evade responsibility. The author of the passage relied on the public utterances of the Pandit to which reference has been made, but in doing so he interpreted them in the light of his knowledge of political tendencies. Government having considered the matter afresh, recognise frankly the passage complained of went beyond a statement of fact and rested on the inference drawn from knowledge that ostensibly non-political movements have in the past been exploited for political ends.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

In accepting the Pandit's disclaimer the Government of Bengal desire to express their regret that what was only an inference should have been put forward as a fact and that the report which is intended to do nothing more than to give an accurate picture of current events should have contained the passage in question. It will be deleted from all copies still under the control of Government.—A. P.

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL FOR BIHAR

Measure To Be Introduced In Ensuing Session Of Council

PATNA, Jan. 7.

Among chief measures to be introduced in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council in the coming session commencing from 9th January are the Home Member's Public Safety Bill for the purpose of making it permanent measure and Mr. Sachhidananda Sinha's amendment to it recommending six years as the life of the Act.—A. P.

SPANISH PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED

MADRID, Jan. 7.

Parliament has been dissolved. The elections will be held on February 16. The second ballot, which is necessitated by the Spanish electoral system, will take place on March 1.

With the dissolution of Parliament, the constitutional guarantees have been restored and the censorship lifted.—Indian Allied News.

A Kapurthala message says it is understood that Captain Garland will be appointed the new Commanding Officer of the State Forces. He will assume charge of his new office shortly.

ITALIAN AIR ATTACK

British Protected Tribesmen Bombed

BERBERA, Jan. 7.

Apparently believing their objective to be the Abyssinian post, Italian planes are reported to have bombed British protected tribesmen watering camels near the frontier causing the beasts to stampede.

It is learnt before bombing the Bulale wells on Dec. 29 Italian planes dropped leaflets declaring "You killed our airmen. This is against International law. Take what is coming."

The leaflet which was signed by General Graziani evidently referred to the recent report that three crew of an Italian plane which was forced down near Daggahbur due to engine trouble was shot by the tribesmen.

Other leaflets were scattered by planes to warn tribesmen that the Italians were coming to bring better justice and good government.—Reuter.

Rosshire Conservative Chairman Resigns

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Sir John Martineau has resigned from the Chairmanship of the Rosshire Conservative Association.—Indian Allied News.

Vice-Chairman Also Resigns

LONDON, Jan. 7

Sir Robert Brooke, the Vice-Chairman of the Rosshire Conservative Association, has resigned.—Indian Allied News.

INTERNATIONAL SPIES

Read All About Them On Page 6

'QUAKE HAVOC AT CHAMAN

Severe Shocks Cause Collapse Of Buildings: No Loss Of Life Reported

KARACHI, Jan. 7.

A Jacobabad correspondent of local paper wires that according to telephone information received a severe earthquake rocked Chaman causing collapse of buildings but there has been no loss of life. People are camping in open maidans and great panic prevails.

Private advice by post received from Jacobabad supports the occurrence.—A. P.

Consternation At Shikarpur

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

Rumours of earthquake shock in Chaman are causing temporary dislocation of communications. There was no loss of life or damage. Apprehensions that tremors are likely at Jacobabad and Shikarpur caused consternation in Shikarpur according to reports published this morning. Post and telegraph offices are inundated with anxious enquiries.—A. P.

Karachi Delegates To Lucknow

KARACHI, Jan. 7.

For ten delegates to the Lucknow Congress allotted to Sind there were only nine nominations all of whom were elected unopposed, Karachi's representatives including Dr. Choitram, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Swami Krishnanand and Swami Govindanand.—A.P.

Sir Zafrulla Khan, Commerce and Railways Member, Government of India, arrived at Rangoon on Monday morning from Calcutta. He had informal discussion with Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce on trade relation between India and separated Burma.

Menace To Social Legislation

Supreme Court Verdict Will Ban Progressive Measures

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

The extension of the newly opened session of the Congress possibly lasting through the presidential elections until the Christmas is predicted by some members of the Congress as a result of the Supreme Court's ruling.

The belief that most of the New Deal is as good as dead, is expressed by many of its supporters. Some even consider that the new social security law providing for unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and work relief schemes could be invalidated on the same grounds as those quoted by the majority in the Supreme Court ruling.

Meanwhile political circles have been thrown into the utmost confusion. There is flow of cash amounting so far to 226 million sterling to the farmers for restricting production stopped overnight, while 65,000 full and part-time officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be thrown out of work.

FURTHER ATTACK ON "NEW DEAL"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

There was a further attack on President Roosevelt's "New Deal" programme to-day when 135 Railway Systems filed a complaint in the District and the Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of the amended Railway Retirement Act.

The Act deals with pensions for railroad workers. The original Act, which was signed by the President in June, 1934, provided for compulsory old age pensions for railway workers.

In May 1935 the Supreme Court ruled that the Act was unconstitutional and invalid as it was "an attempt for social ends to impose a contract which was neither necessary nor appropriate."

Following the judgment of the Supreme Court, the Administration enacted another measure and it is this Act which is now being challenged by the Railway Companies.—Indian Allied News.

TRAINING FOR DETENUS

85 Persons Admitted To Industrial & Agricultural Centres

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The Associated Press understands that, in pursuance of the policy announced by the Governor last August, four industrial and one agricultural training centres have been opened. Eighty-five detenus have been received for training in these centres.

The agricultural training centre will make a start with market gardening in the first instance. In the industrial section it is proposed to start camps for cutlery, pottery, brass works and umbrella manufacture in which the industries department has special knowledge.

During the training period all expenses, including working capital, will be borne by Government. During the period of training the restrictions imposed on them will be the minimum consistent with safety.

If the experiments succeed, the scope will be expanded to embrace other suitable forms of agriculture and industry.—A.P.

ABROGATION OF PROCESSING TAX

Reduction In Prices Expected

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Liverpool and London are busy engaged in contemplating about the abrogation of the processing tax which involves immediate reduction in the United States flour prices by 20 per cent with similar cuts in the prices of cotton goods and other finished goods and is expected to bring in a huge volume of pent-up demand, thus tending to offset the other most confusing aspects of the Supreme Court decision all over the markets.

As regards cotton Government is expected to issue a statement that the loan on cotton maturing on February 1 will be unaffected; this appears a crux for near positions since the decision obviously does not increase old crop supplies: distant positions, however, are thrown into a melting pot.

As far as grain is concerned, winter wheat comprising the bulk of wheat crop already sown is covered by contracts which the Government is honouring: spring grain acreage is expected to increase.

Rajen Babu And Sardar Anxious About Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's continued blood pressure has caused considerable anxiety to both Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who are anxious to go to Wardha, but Sardar Vallabhbhai cannot go until collection to Harijan Fund with which Mahatma Gandhi has charged him is completed.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

He has issued a public appeal to Gujaratis and special appeals to some friends to subscribe to the fund. He expects to complete collection to the fund soon so as to go to Wardha at the earliest possible moment.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, however will go to Wardha earlier if health permits.

SARDAR'S TOUR.

Press report of Sardar Vallabhbhai's intention to tour is incorrect. He does not intend to leave Ahmedabad as he proposes to collect Harijan Fund from Ahmedabad itself.

BENGAL DISPUTE.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President is in consultation with Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Muzumdar, scrutinisers, finally to settle list of members from Bengal in terms of the resolutions of the Congress Working Committee held at Bombay.—A. P.

SPANISH POLITICAL SITUATION

MADRID, Jan. 7.

The Government's decision to dissolve Parliament will eliminate the question of the impeachment of the Government.

The Right-wing had previously threatened to impeach the Government on the ground that its previous decision to suspend Parliament was unconstitutional.—Indian Allied News.

'MAC' SEEKS 'VARSITY SEAT

LONDON, Jan. 7

Nomination Day in the Scottish Universities by-election, in which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will be a candidate, will take place on January 11.

The result will be declared on February 3.—Indian Allied News.

Anglo-French Pact Against Italy

Immediate Mobilisation Of Air Forces, Navies And Army Of Both Countries

PARIS, Jan. 7.

According to the "Herald-Tribune", after six weeks of technical drafting, a plan for Anglo-French co-operation has now been completed. The plan will be drawn up under the Mutual Assistance Clause of the Covenant of the League.

THE PLAN

Under the plan, it is stated, both countries will be prepared to meet any Italian attack. It is reported that the plan will provide for the immediate mobilisation of the Air Forces, Navies and Armies of both countries.

Britain, says the paper, will be enabled to use French aerodromes, naval bases, arsenals and dockyards in exchange for British participation in the protection of the French coast and the aerial protection of certain industrial centres.

If necessary, it is said, Britain will agree to the drafting of motorised troops in the neighbourhood of France's south-eastern frontier.—Indian Allied News.

MORE MEN CALLED TO ARMS

ROME, Jan. 7.

Italy is calling more men to the colours and the formation of a new division has been authorised in addition to the six authorised last year to replace those sent to Africa. The same decree authorises the formation of a divisional artillery. It is presumed that the division will replace in Italy further contingents of Alpini which sail from Naples to-night for Africa. Other contingents of this division sailed last night.—Reuter.

ALPINE DIVISION FOR ETHIOPIA

ROME, Jan. 7.

The Alpine Division, numbering 17,000 troops, is to be drafted to East Africa. The first units sailed last night.

In view of the persistent reports that General Badoglio has been asking for reinforcements, the movement of the Alpine Division is interpreted as indicating a renewed offensive on the part of the Italians before rainy season begins.—Indian Allied News.

ITALIAN TROOP MOVEMENTS

PORT SAID, Jan. 7.

Between the first and sixth of January 1,568 sick and wounded Italian soldiers passed Suez East Africa.

Ten troopships carried 2,970 Italian soldiers to Eritrea and 4,471 to Somaliland.—Indian Allied News.

BRITISH RED CROSS UNIT FOR ABYSSINIA

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The usual Sunday evening broadcast appeal which was this week made by Reverend H. R. L. Sheppard for 5,000 sterling to equip another Red Cross unit for service in Abyssinia, has already resulted in the public response of 3,500 sterling which included many cheques of 100 sterling each.

BENDA RAID CASE

APPEAL OF NINE DISMISSED

NAGPUR, Jan. 7.

Judgment was delivered at noon to-day by the Bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, consisting of Messrs. Neogy and Grille in the sensational "Benda Village Raid Case" appeal.

The Judges dismissed the appeal of nine soldiers and reduced the sentence of transportation for life passed on Pte. Dowdell to 7 years to run concurrently with the two years given for rioting.—

DISGRACE ON UNIFORM.

"A concerted raid on innocent and defenceless villagers including abominable conduct towards women was more heinous and reprehensible by reason of the fact that it was perpetrated by British soldiers whose duty it is to protect the lives of persons and property of the inhabitants of this country. That duty they have shamefully betrayed and brought indelible disgrace on their uniform. In awarding the sentences the Sessions Judge took into consideration recommendations for leniency made by the Jury and we are unable to find any scope for mitigating the penalty."

Thus observed Messrs. Iveogy and Grille, dismissing the appeals of nine soldiers and partially allowing that of Dowdell on charge of murder, the sentence of transportation against whom was substituted by 7 years under section 304-A (culpable homicide not amounting to murder).—United Press.

STOP PRESS

GOLD FOR SILVER.

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Mr. Morgenthau did not elaborate on the silver agreement with Mexico which, it is believed, provides for the exchange of American gold for Mexican silver. It is expected that the Treasury will continue to buy the entire Mexican silver production presumably on the basis of a pre-arranged price formula.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Three Paid Clerks on a salary of Rs. 40 per month, lodging and fooding free. Need not apply those who cannot deposit a bank security of Rs. 500. The Galfi & Co., P. O. Aourai, Madho Singh, Benares State. (5447)

Wanted—Lady Doctors, B.P.N.A. Nurses, Compounders, Dressers, Commercial Artists, Firemen for Wilcox-Babcox Water-tubes Mahomedan Shorthand Typist. Apply Royal Service Agency 369/371 Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (5450)

Wanted a Gujarati Graduate for mofussil expert at correspondence and office work, one knowing Shorthand and Typewriting preferred. Apply stating terms, qualifications, experience, age, together with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2398, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for European tour attractive girls to learn Indian dancing for engagement with famous dancer on world tour. State age, height, weight and enclose photo to Box No. 5439 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Civil Engineer for Dharampur State. Apply stating qualifications, minimum pay, experience, nationality and age with testimonials to Revenue Member State Council, Dharampur State (Dist. Surat). (2406).

Wanted a qualified Anglo-Indian Sick Nurse in mofussil, one proficient in midwifery preferred. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and lowest terms with and without board'ng and lodging with copies of testimonials if any to Box No. 2399, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Anglo-Indian Governess in mofussil. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and lowest terms with and without boarding and lodging with copies of testimonials if any to Box No. 2400, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Editor for a Daily and Weekly English-Gujarati. Must be conversant with East African politics. Apply stating age, qualifications and salary required. To the Proprietor, "Tanganyika Opinion", P. O. Box 455, Dar-es-Salaam, (Tanganyika Territory). (5433.)

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowal'a Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62/66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (5446)

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted—Factory Site in Bombay about 6 to 10,000 square yards, preferably near railway siding, on lease or outright purchase apply immed'ately with full particulars Hindustan Housing Co. Ltd., 395, Kalbadevi Road 5445.

56. EDUCATIONAL

Ensure Success at Senior Cambridge or University Examination by joining "Desai's Coaching Classes," Kavarna Building, Dhobi Talao. (5444)

Admissions for Senior Cambridge July and December examinations will now be accepted at the office between 8 to 10 a.m. The classes will begin on 2nd January 1936. Laboratory and games departments our new year features. Postal tuition a speciality. Very nice staff including European teachers. Ind'vidual attention paid, if necessary. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road. (1775).

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping! Expert tuition. Moderate fees. Success guaranteed. Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (5421).

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents: Salary Rs. 100 plus Rs. 25 travelling allowance to push hosiery and other useful articles of Ludh'ana. Apply the Reliance Trading Co. (Regd.) Ludhiana. (5448)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager. the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted Investors for Sound Talkie product'on proposition. Bona-fide investors state amount willing to invest. Give Bank or other references to Box No. 5443, "Bombay Chronicle."

118. TAILORING

Make Money. Learn Tailoring and cutting and be independent. Particulars with Scholarship etc., on three annas. National Technical College of India Ltd., Dadar, Bombay. (5432).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

For Sale—Alphonso mango garden on main Road near Bulsar Station, Surat District. Apply Box No. 5437, "Bombay Chronicle"

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE having been given of the loss of Policy numbered 62746 on the life of NATHUBHAI N. PATEL, of Fulpada Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES.
Manager.

Bombay, the 7-1-1936. 5449.

NOTICE

NAWANAGAR STATE has got large deposits of China Clay in its territory. Those interested in this line may apply to the undersigned for terms in the Chief Customs Office, Darbhargadh, Jamnagar.

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA.
Secretary.
Board of Trade.
Nawanagar State, Jamnagar.
Jamnagar, 25th December, 1935. 2418.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the erection of Buildings at Vile Parle for THE TRUSTEES, SHRI BARBHAYA VANIK BALA ORPHANAGE.

Plans and further particulars may be seen in the Office of the undersigned. Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 per copy. Closing date of tenders is 15th January, 1936.

The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA,
Chartered Architects,
41, Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay. 2409

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of three pupil nurses in the Municipal Maternity Homes. The applicants should have sufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures given in that language, should be between 20 & 30 years of age and should submit two satisfactory references as to their conduct, one of which should be from a respectable lady. The selected candidates will have to work in the Maternity Homes for nine months and will then be transferred for a period of three months for training in one of the larger Hospitals. After the completion of the course, they can appear for the examination held by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. A stipend of Rs. 10 P. M. will be paid to the selected candidates for a period of twelve months.

Applications with School Leaving Certificates should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th January 1936.

J. S. NERURKER.
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department.
Bombay, 7th January, 1936. 2419.

M. S. "TAIJIN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 7th January, 1936, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MESSRS. KASHINATH SHAMRAO LAUD, ANANDRAO SHAMRAO LAUD, YESHWANT KASHINATH LAUD, BHALCHANDRA KASHINATH LAUD, PRABHAKAR KASHINATH LAUD, MANEK alias SHAMRAO YESHWANT LAUD, SURENDRANATH ANANDRAO LAUD, KAMLANATH ANANDRAO LAUD, ANANDRAO RAMNATH LAUD and CHANDU SURENDRANATH LAUD, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to me the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at No. 15, Bhatwadi 2nd Lane, Girgaum, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece of Pension and Tax land, admeasuring about 142 square yards with the shed or building standing thereon bearing Collectors New No. A/565, New Survey No. 7499 Cadastral Survey No. 447 of Girgaum Division D Ward No. 653 (1A) Street No. 57A, situate at Kandewadi-Mugbhat Street at Bombay and bounded on the East by Shenvis-Kandewadi, on the West by Mugbhat Lane on the North by property of Dinanath Kashinath and on the South by Vaishya-Panwalas Mahajanwadi.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1936.

RAMRAO R. MORWALE.
Purchaser.
2417.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS 6/12 Bruce Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22801.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS IN PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DHABOO STREET NULL BAZAR.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM MESSRS. MANOHAR & CO. ATTORNEYS FOR THE VENDORS MR. DINSHAW J. MISTRY AND PIROJBAI DINSHAW MISTRY AND ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF THE LATE ESMAILJI AMERBHAI THE MORTGAGOR in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee and their assigns under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 30th day of October 1923 and made between Esmailji Amerbhai and Dinshaw J. Mistry and Another. MESSRS. D. MISTRY & CO. AUCTIONEERS are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY THE 11TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1936, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) the following landed property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhaboo Street without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 108 Square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2645 New No. 9659, Old Survey No. 1447, New Survey No. 4596 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 6065, Street No. 79-81 and bounded on the East by Sweeper's passage, on the West by Dhaboo Street on the North by the property of Musaji Esmailji and on the South by the property of Noorbhai Abdoolbhai, bearing Cadestral No. 3608 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manohar and Co. Solicitors at their office at 375 Hornby Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

D. MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MADRAS VEL PICTURES
presents A SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
"MARKANDEYA"
at
PLAZA.
at foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar.
AT 10-30 A.M. in the morning
On SUNDAY, 12TH JAN.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ALL MACHINERY AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES PERTAINING TO MITRA PRINTING PRESS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 8th of January 1936 at 3 P. M. (S.T.) at Parel Tank Road near Municipal Marathi Boys School, under Instructions from Messrs. Parakar & Co. Attorneys for Sheth Nanabhai Laxman the Plaintiff and Receiver in suit No. 1764 of 1927 (Nanabhai Laxman Vs. Shridhar Hari Kher) and in pursuance of the power given to the said Receiver by the Judge's Order dated the 15th November 1935 passed in the said suit.

Stock-In-Trade of Mitra Printing Press including English, Gujrati and Marathi types, tools, implements chattles articles and things including one Double Crown second hand rebuilt Cylinder Machine and one Tradle Machine and other articles.

Terms:—50 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

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THE GREATEST MUSICAL FILM EVER SEEN!

BROADWAY MELODY OF 1936

BROADWAY MELODY OF 1936

with the world's greatest female Tap-Dancer

ELEANOR POWELL

and 14 other Stars

JACK BENNY, JUNE KNIGHT SID SILVER, UNA MERKEL and others.

in BOMBAY'S
—Most Comfortable
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THEATRE, HOME of M-G-M FILMS.

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BONA-FIDES OF RAID ON RESTAURANT CHALLENGED

Police Informant Disappears: Accused Acquitted

Grave allegations that the Police Officers who carried out a raid on a restaurant were "misguided" by an informant who was set up by a trade rival, were made before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday.

In this case Rustom Behram Irani, manager of the Sassanian Restaurant, Wellington Street, Dhobi Talao, was put up on a charge of conducting a common gaming house.

The punter failed to appear in Court and the Magistrate, accepting the defence plea, ordered the acquittal and discharge of the accused.

The prosecution was the sequel to a raid carried out by an officer of the Esplanade Police station on December 4 under a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Eighteen persons found in the Restaurant were arrested and some chits and cash, seized by the Police during the raid.

Mr. Ardeshir Birdie, for the defence, informed the Magistrate that on the day following the raid, he had sent a complaint to the Deputy Commissioner of Police informing him that the raid was carried out at the instigation of a trade rival, a trade rival.

He challenged the bona-fides of the raid and stated that the chits were records of purchases made by respectable clients and a Hospital in the vicinity.

The proprietor of the Hotel was a respectable citizen who had landed property and never indulged in satta khel.

Asked For Cigarette.

Narrating the incident on the day of the raid, Mr. Birdie stated that a Hindu boy walked into the Restaurant and asked for a "Honeydew" cigaret and gave an eight anna piece to the man at the counter. The boy was given a cigarette and 7 annas 3 pice in change.

Immediately after this, the police walked into the shop and put under arrest all those who were drinking tea or having a meal and also arrested the manager on a charge of keeping a common gaming house.

Sergeant Loveday in the course of his evidence stated that the bogus punter had disappeared after the allegations made by the accused.

The Magistrate thereupon ordered the accused to file his defence statement.

Absolutely False.

Rustom Behram Irani in the course of his statement submitted that the case against him was absolutely false.

He continued:—

"It is sad that the Police have taken away the character of an honest businessman acting on the information of a Khabri who bore ill-will to my master. I request your Worship in case my innocence is proved to pass criticism on the informant who had misled the Police in this case and involved me and my master and other accused into a world of trouble."

All Acquitted.

The Magistrate found the accused not guilty and ordered his acquittal and discharge.

The eighteen other accused were also ordered to be acquitted.

The Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Ardeshir Birdie defended all the accused.

Football killed forty-six men and boys last season in the United States. Of these thirty-five deaths were the direct result of football, eleven were caused by infection or internal injuries.

The Wardha Agriculturists Conference resolved to request the Government to bring about a fresh settlement as early as possible by reducing the present land revenue by 50 per cent., in view of the present economic and agricultural problems.

5th WEEK

HIND KESARI

PUNJAB-KA-BETA

A HORSE WITH SUPER HORSE—SENSE.

SUPER

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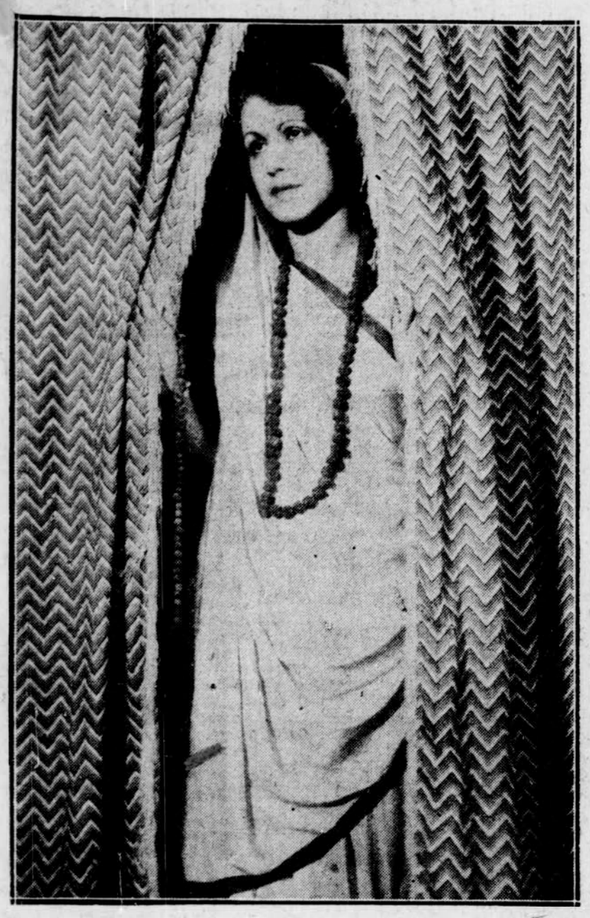
Mainly About Motion Pictures



Kumari Patience Cooper in "Dil-ki-Pyas" (Bharat Luxmi —Calcutta) forthcoming release.

THE SOUTH WILL SEE "DHARMATMA"

Crowds At Krishna

In their latest release "Dharmatma" to be screened shortly in South India they have produced a picture that surpasses some of their best efforts hitherto. It is now showing for the 5th week at Krishna Talkies which is being stormed by crowds.

The chief appeal of "Dharmatma" for Indian audiences, and especially for song and music lovers will naturally lie in the fact that the leading role is played by Balgandharva, the noted stage personality of Maharashtra who makes in it his first appearance on the screen.

Miss Ratnaprabha, the famous songstress, portrays an ideal wife and a loving mother.

And Chandramohan, who as Rajguru contributed to the histrionic success of "Amritmanthan" gives another characterisation.

Outstanding in the supporting cast are Vasantee, a new child actress who is one of Prabhat's great finds, K. Narayan Kale, famous on the Marathi stage to a host of audiences, and other well known members of Prabhat's brilliant coterie of screen artistes.

"KIMTI ANSU" AT WEST-END ATTACKS

The Joint-Family System

The whole town is talking that "Kimti Ansu" is here. West End is showing this mighty "Social" Gohar once again gives voice to many women buried alive under the system of Joint family—The theme is taken from our homes and is placed here. Mr. Chandulal Shah picks up his story from every day life, but he sees it properly and when he tells us then only we know that we have only to look around to recognize these characters. "Kimti Ansu" is the peak in our social pictures —and Ranjit once again gives it to the public—Gohar does not "act" the role, she breathes in it —she is thoroughly at home with the tragedy and E. Billimoria plays a Kulinkumar, type that comes across our path. His portrayal is full of vitality, "Kimti Ansu" is going to be the current topic.

Syt. Nazir and Kumari Gulab in Metro-Movietone's Maiden picture "Girl From Lahore"

Indian Dancing Is Outcome Of Nation's Spiritual Energies

(KUMARI KAMLESH)

Kumari Kamlesh resumes this week the explanation and discussion of Indian dancing she initiated a fortnight ago.

Indeed, in Nritya the artiste is ever endeavouring as it were to break through the bondages of matter. In it he feels that his physical organism not only reveals but conceals the major portion of his deeper being. Such is the Indian Nritya or gesture and expression. And the expression is the natural outcome of our spiritual energies. As such it is quite expected that artiste should overflow the boundaries of our imagination and gently touch with his sweet influence our practical life. For, art is not action, since that is utility; neither is it conduct, for that is morality. Nritya as an art is essentially related to our manner of action and our mode of procedure. To illustrate by a few episodes from the 'Sakuntala", in watering a plant first show Nalini-Padmakosa hands with palms downwards; next raise them to the shoulder, incline the head, somewhat bending the slender body and then pour out. To move the Nalini-Padmakosa hands downward is said to be pouring out. The gathering of flowers has to be explained by means of gesture language and expression in the following way; hold the left hand horizontally in Araia, the right hand in Hansya extended forward at the side, the left hand here represents a basket and the imaginary flowers are picked by the right hand and transferred to the left. The gestural exposition of 'fear from a bee' is given by moving the head quickly to and fro, the lips quivering, while Pataka hands are held against the face, palms upwards.

MELODY AND NRITYA

To define the role of 'Nritya' in the music of India is no easy matter. Just as a man is a duality of idealism and materialism, just as speech has its shadow language, gesture and expression, or just music itself is the artistic synthesis of the emotional and the intellectual; so NRITYA is the shadow language of melody. If melody is held to be the gift of folk-song to music, NRITYA must be taken as its shadow language to visualise the emotional contents of the melody into living representatives of the underlying idea. And in fact just as in speech shadow language overwhelms the spoken words so in music NRITYA comparatively controls the melody. Melody is the expression of the inner motive and NRITYA that of its outer gestural manifestation. Indeed, the very term MOTIF, which means musical theme, is significant in this connection. It is 'emotive' and expressly implies a moving form from the soul. Hence melody is the aesthetic of the inward principle of love and NRITYA is the outward law of righteousness. In consequence, therefore, they might well be described to represent dynamic intension and mathematical extension. And in reality they are the spirit and form of music, melody inhabiting NRITYA in the same way that the soul or the animating motive dwells in the mode of manner in which we outwardly express ourselves. Hence melody like love, is the unitary outpouring of itself, while NRITYA like law is the duality of moral differentiation. And they stand respectively for the inner individual attitude and the outer social aspect of the artistic consciousness of the dancer. Thus we see that melody is related to 'nritya' in the same way as spiritually to morality of the people. Really when these two powers, melody and 'Nritya', supplement each other, then provided the thought is a

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 4)

Question Of The Week

Does only feminine beauty deserve stardom in India?

Why are not the best male players and character actors allowed to top the bills?

K. C. Dey

Syt. K. C. Dey stars as Surdas in New Theatres' "Bhagya Chakra" to be released at Minerva

NITIN BOSE, "BHAGYA CHAKRA"

Features Uma Shashi At Minerva

New Theatres' latest Hindi Talkie "Bhagya Chakra" is a film which will appeal to the keen student of pictorial expressiveness as well as to popular taste. It is very cleverly directed and should ensure a success 'd'estime for its director Nitin Bose, who has also handled the camera with telling effect. The production is of very high standard and excellently set; and so are camera work and technical qualities. Careful character development, acting plus technical brilliance prove once more convincingly that it is a quality production of the New Theatres.

UNIFORMLY GOOD.

Mr. Bose who is credited with the eighty per cent of the success of the picture. For clever pictorial, treatment, brilliant camera work, this Indian contribution to screen art, must not be missed. It does not mean a reflection on the acting standard in the picture; on the contrary, it is uniformly good.

The story provides not only appealing romance and comedy, but also strong, human drama. Your heart will be engrossed from the very start and with the passing of each sequence, you will ask for more, just like Oliver Twist.

THE STORY.

The story concern a little boy of rich but heartless money lender, who is kidnapped by his uncle and forsaken on the street. This is due to a will supposed to be made by the father of the boy in order to cheat his younger brother. The boy is picked up by the blind singer Surdas, a very poor man, who accepts the offer from a Theatre manager, only to make the life of the boy happy. Shamlal, the uncle of the boy, realises his mistake after he comes to know about the will and despite wide search, he fails to find the whereabouts of his nephew. Twenty years have passed and Dipak, the boy who is now a young man falls in love with a rich Society girl, Mira, whose mother prepares the ground for her marriage with Mr. Roy. That Surdas is not his father, gives a blow to Dipak, who leaves his house for good. With the departure of Dipak, Surdas almost becomes mad. The re-union of Surdas with Dipak and the latter's happiness after the success of love are of scenes that are destined to live in your memory.

K. C. DEY AS SURDAS.

K. C. Dey, as Surdas, dominates the picture throughout. His songs and characterization are above criticism.

Md. Nawab maintains his reputation as the theatre manager. His portrayal of the role is splendid. He fits like a glove in his role.

Uma gives a very good performance as Mira, the heroine while Pahari Sanyal is adequate as the hero.

The remaining cast is very good. Although the tale is touching and poignant, the comedy relief wipes out the tragic tone in a clever way.

This picture of the New Theatres (Calcutta) will soon be released at Minerva Talkies.

SALE OF CINEMA TICKETS

Outside The Box-Office

(BY D. C. PATOLE.)

If you want to know who profits from the sale of tickets outside the cinema box office, I will advice you to go to a picture on its opening day and try to buy a third or second class ticket. I bet you ten to one, in the crowd, you will not be able to reach the window, before all the tickets are exhausted; unless you are experienced in this rough game. You will return disappointed with sweat on your brow and crumpled clothes. But hope will dawn again when you find that there is a man who will give you a ticket, if you pay him few annas more. His tickets sell like hot cakes. You dash to him—press the required money in his hands and rush into the theatre to find a good seat and probably, a little later, while mopping your forehead, you have forgotten the existence of the man.

What you have seen is, much more deeper in reality. The selling of tickets outside the theatre is a well organised racketeering. There may be few free lances who work on their own, but they are few and far between. But the systematized selling done outside the theatres is organised.

A regular cine fan will easily recognise the scene, depicted below, outside a great number of the cinema houses, on a crowded day, in Bombay.

Once I witnessed a very novel incident. It was an opening night-show. There was a huge crowd at the box office window of one of the leading theatre's of Bombay. The policeman on duty lined all the men. And so I thought there was some hope of getting a ticket. But, when the window opened, the policeman when he was needed most, was not on the scene I saw him smoking one of "Dada's" cigarettes. So far, no doubt, because of the "Law and Order" the gang had kept itself away. But it rushed now. The crowd was very dense and was jostling each other. One of the gang, a boy of eighteen, jumped and caught a bracket of a lamp in the low roof. He hung for a moment in the air and then stepped on the heads in the crowds, and walked to the window. Then lying down on the heads thrust his hand in the Box window and bought six tickets and had passed them on.

He had kept his money in his mouth and bought tickets till all were finished. I admired his cheek. Within few minutes the window closed. And two or three fellows started to sell tickets outside. The crowd bought them. The gang departed, after half an hour, 15 to 20 Rs. richer.

Kumari Leela will be Savitri in "Sati Savitri" to run at the Majestic.

CONFLICT OF SOCIAL IDEAS

In West India Film "Arrow Of Destiny"

Recently an American film producer during his tour in our country remarked that the pictures produced in India lacked suitable plot. It is because of this that we do not find a sense of reality about them. The producers looked for stories into the archives libraries hoarding epics of the age gone by as if the life at present was totally barren of romance, thrill on human interest. But the part interests the few, the present has a wider appeal.

SOCIAL IDEOLOGY

The West India Film Corporation of Calcutta had this idea before them when they selected the plot for their latest production "Arrow of Destiny". The story centres around a beautiful and enlightened daughter of an impoverished nobleman who refused to marry the man of his father's choice. The conflict born of different social idealogy ensues and the destiny weaves her web around the characters as the story proceeds. The suspense increases, there are breath taging incidents.

Mr. Ihsan-ul-Huq is managing the concern while the story has been written by Inayal Dehlwi.

Mr. Motilal who, as Narendra, the much-harassed husband of the modern wife "Dr. Madhurika" acts with feeling and conviction.

AUSTRALIAN BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

Ryder And Tarrant Still On Top

The following batting and bowling averages of the Australian tourists are made up from their records of matches played against C. P. and Berar, Bengal and Assam, and All-India. Scratch matches against the Cooch Behar XI and Vizianagram XI have been left out of consideration. The period under analysis was indeed a poor one for batsmen in general. Morrisby was however responsible for two respectable figures of 119 and 76, while Hendry and Macartney knocked up 92 and 85 respectively. The former's total collection of 631 now stands highest for the side. But Jack Ryder still shows the best average with 597 runs at 54.3 per innings, with Macartney a close second.

In bowling, Tarrant and Macartney have retained their respective places on the top of the ladder. But Oxenham and Leather have added 17 victims each to their bags, while Mair captured 13. The analysis of the former bowler is really spectacular.

BATTING AVERAGES

	Innings	Times not out	Highest score	Total	Average
1. Ryder	.. 15	4	139*	597	54.3
2. Macartney	.. 4	0	106	211	52.3
3. Morrisby	.. 13	2	119	631	48.5
6. Bryant	.. 18	3	155	514	34.3
4. Ellis	.. 7	4	53*	134	44.6
5. Wendell Bill	.. 15	2	107	490	37.7
7. Allsop	.. 8	0	51	203	25.4
8. Love	.. 11	3	46	187	23.4
10. Oxenham	.. 13	4	44	188	20.9
12. Leather	.. 10	3	41	106	15.1
9. Hendry	.. 14	1	92	326	23.3
11. Warne	.. 3	0	27	50	16.6
13. Ironmonger	.. 3	1	21*	25	12.5
14. Mair	.. 11	0	42	119	10.8
15 Nagel	.. 5	0	21	47	9.4
16. Alexander	.. 9	2	12	35	5.0

N.B. * denotes not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
1. Tarrant	7	3	12	2	6.0
2. Macartney	34.1	17	85	10	8.5
3. Oxenham	329.3	160	562	67	8.4
4. Leather	205.1	50	450	36	12.5
5. Warne	8	1	31	2	15.2
6. Nagel	132.2	50	305	18	16.9
7. Ryder	54.5	18	168	10	16.8
8. Mair	163.1	25	397	47	19.1
9. Hendry	46	9	115	4	28.3
10. Alexander	112.2	21	265	9	29.4

Innings Defeat For Southern Punjab

OXENHAM PLAYS HAVOC WITH LEATHER

Southern Punjab were all out at 12-20 for 115. The Australians won by an innings and 62 runs in the three-day match at Amritsar.

THE SCORES.

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings)	 340
SOUTHERN PUNJAB (1st Innings)	 163
SOUTHERN PUNJAB (2nd Innings)	 115

With eight wickets in hand, Southern Punjab had still to get 138 runs to avoid an innings defeat when they resumed their match against the Australians this morning. Unlike yesterday the weather was bright and pleasant but the attendance was poorest of the three days.

Ryder again rested Leather opening the attack with Nagel and Alexander.

LALL SINGH'S FREE GAME.

For the first time in his appearances against the Australians, Lall Singh played his natural and free game and twice hooked Alexander to boundary in his first over. Nagel, however, bowled Munilal in his second over for 20. Making twenty in each innings this batsman had done well staying at the wicket altogether for nearly two hours.

Southern Punjab batting then collapsed and four more wickets fell in 20 minutes for 19 runs.

OXENHAM WORKS HAVOC.

Actually Southern Punjab were all out in just over an hour today.

Oxenham started the land side finally returning an analysis of seven for 14 runs in twelve overs which is only one run more than his Ajmer performance of seven for 13. In his over to-day he took three wickets—those of the Yuvaraj, Roshanlal and Gyan Prakash—just missing his hat trick. All these batsmen were out at 74 completely beaten by Oxenham's flighted slower ball.

Lall Singh then attacked the bowling in that characteristic style which, he had shown in Bombay in November in hitting Havewalla for five fours in five balls. He drove and hooked Nagel in succession to boundary and then again he hit Nagel for three fours in succession in three different directions. He reached his 50 with the last of these hits in 70 minutes and then attacking Oxenham was caught on the boundary at foot of the screen by Wendell Bill. Lall Singh's was a sparkling knock without any blemish and included nine fours.

Murrawat helped himself to two fours before being bowled by Nagel and the fall of his wicket brought the innings to a close at 12-20 for 115.

Oxenham to-day took three wickets in his first over and and two in his last and was almost unplayable.

SOUTHERN PUNJAB (2nd Innings.)

Shaiq Hussain b Oxenham	21
Prithvi Raj b Oxenham	0
Munilal b Nagel	20
Mohd. Saeed c Oxenham b Nagel	3
Yuvaraj b Oxenham	3
Roshanlal b Oxenham	0
Gyan Prakash b Oxenham	0
Lall Singh c Wendell Bill, b Oxenham	53
Murrawat b Nagel	11
Mohd. Ali c. Hendry, b Oxenham	4
Mazar (not out)	0
Extras	0
Total	115

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Alexander	8	1	26	0
Hendry	6	3	8	0
Oxenham	12	5	14	7
Mair	4	1	17	0
Nagel	6	1	50	3

Entries For Saturday's Races

Ten Competitors In Danebury Handicap Of 6 Furlongs

The following are the entries for the Eleventh Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday, January 11:—

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP.—Distance: 6 furlongs.

H. H. Aga Khan's Shahali.
Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk.
Messrs A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Argos Heir.
Mr. Kelso's Cento!
Nawabzada Farulmulk's Pollux.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower, Thermometer and Chebli.
Mr. Eve's Heritage.
Mr. Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's Draughtsman.

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance: about 1½ miles.

Mrs. John Yorke's Trelawne.
Mr. Kelso's Jelal Shah.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Highness On Time and Carioca.
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Corcy.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Sabrino.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Recall.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Powder Boy and Vijaya Kumar II.
Mr. Eve's Marseilles and Running Sea.
Mr. Gem's Pompidhor
Mr. Roman's Dandy Brush.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance.—6 furlongs.

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer.
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Benevento.
Mr. John Yorke's Camille.
Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Redress.
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Raghubeer.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Muscatel and Woolworth.
Hon'ble Sir M. M. Mehta's Terniet.
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's Himat.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya Kumar II.
Mrs. L. Musry's Teller.
Mr. Gem's Grecian Orb.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Messrs A. Higgins and W. W. McKillop's Lingo.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's The Earl.
Mrs. John Yorke's Tree Top.
Mr. Kelso's Phare.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Kirkibost.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mr. Pip.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Maycock.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Monreale.
Begum Feeroza Dulnan's Seaton Ross.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Cybo.
Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Lucky Land.
Mr. Eve's Cash Sweep, Quick Image and Inveraiga.
Mr. Diamond's Angelo.
Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bache'or.
Mr. Roman's Dandy Brush.
Mr. Gem's Achieve.
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Solar Barn.

THE CHOWPATTY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. John Yorke's Greek Jack and Miss Fisher.
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung's Cryptogram.
Mr. Kelso's Roberta.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Casanova.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar.
Mrs. F. G. Traver's Hill Note.
H. H. Maharaja of Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's Her Ladyship.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Irish Broadcast and Luna.
S. S. Akhasaheb Maharaja's Irish Right.
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Picaro.
Major D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji.
Mr. C. Hailey's Eyebrook
Mr. K. S. Malkani's Daftrum.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. Higgin's Sun Clad.
Mr. R. Chamria's Strathardale.
Messrs. B. M. Goculdas and T. G. Khattau's Mannana.
Mr. Kelso's Aurangzebe.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mr. Pip
H. H Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda's Cheap Jack.
Captain R. V. Gove and Mr. T. D. Gove's Garraveen.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Bachelor's Bard.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Soltero and Handsel.
Mr. Eve's Hollywood Nights and Aura.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Columbian
Mr. Diamond's Grenadier late Grandpapa and Argyll.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Sherwood.
Mr. Roman's Turlogh

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Tair al Iraq.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Fiery Face.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malik.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kabaila.
Mr. H. U. Oswal's Baharnoor.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Alharith.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Zoolum.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Vita.
Mr. D. D Chawan's Bushboos.
Mr. Syed Fatah's Hamra Nafea.
Messrs. M. M. Talib and A. A. Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowla.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.
Mr. A. H Ahmedbhoy's Kanda.
Mr. A. H. Hedeshizada's Goolab.
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Ghaflah.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's German, Almas and Ace of Hearts.
Mr. Gem's Farat Prince and Nasirwan.
Mr. Sayad Jawad's Barkhat.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sarsam.

THE AGRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Hamiyah.
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's White Flower
Mr. R. Higgins Iraq Gift.
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk's Lucky Boy.
Mr. Sion F Nessim's Queen Singer.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Happy King.
Mr. Saleh Mehdi Rahim's Argonaut.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Rajput.
Mr. Abdulla Bevthoun's Yanoos.
Mr Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Pasha.
Mr. Esmail Khalil's Green Lawn.
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Blanche.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Mujbil Hatim.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II.
Mr. Gem's Burgess and Baden.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Karam Allah.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz.

OPEN STATE SERVICE TO PARSIS

Zoroastrian Association's Memorial To Gaekwar

Khan Saheb Maneck Hormasjee Dadachanjee, the founder and Secretary of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association of Bombay has sent a memorial to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda on the occasion of His Highness Diamond Jubilee. The Memorial has been signed by Mr. M. P. Bharucha (President) K. S. Maneck Dadachanjee, Mr. P. D. Marker, Mr. B. C. Broacha, Dr. M. C. Bilpoodiwalla, Mr. E. P. Fitter and other members of the Committee of the Y.M.Z.A.

The memorialists recall the long and loyal association of the Parsee community with the Baroda State and pray that in view of the prevailing unemployment, posts in the State service should be opened for educated young Parsis.

After paying a tribute to the Maharaja's various achievements for the good of his subjects, the memorial says:—

THEIR STAUNCH LOYALTY.

"Your Highness is well aware of the fact that ever since the establishment of the Gaekwar dynasty, the Parsi subjects of Your Highness, whether residing in the Baroda State or outside, have always given proofs of their staunch loyalty and devotion to the Gaekwar rulers as also towards His Majesty the King Emperor and the British Government. They have also always played an important part in furthering the progress and prosperity of the State. The Parsis have contributed, in no small degree, to charities in the Baroda State for the benefit of their co-religionists as also of members of sister communities. Your Highness has also often paid a tribute to the Parsi spirit of go-aheadness, adventure, charity, philanthropy, industry and progressiveness.

"There was a time when a large number of Parsis filled the posts in the different services and departments of the Baroda State and a continuation of that is very necessary even now. But now the times have changed and with it the number of Parsis in the State services has dwindled down to an insignificant figure, it is necessary that the claims of the Parsis to employment in the State services be fully recognised and that this loyal and progressive community be given opportunities of serving the State not only in proportion to its numerical strength but also with due consideration of its loyalty to the Ruling House, and the part it has played and is playing in the public life of the State through its ability.

"Many qualified Parsi youths of the Baroda State are wandering from here and there outside the Baroda State in search of employment because they do not get the opportunity for service in the State itself, to which, we venture to submit, they are entitled. We humbly and respectfully submit that the State services should remain open for the Parsi subjects of Your Highness if not for all, at least for those who are actually residents at present of the Baroda State."

AUNDH'S ADVICE TO PRINCES

Join Federation In Interest Of State's Subjects

AUNDH, Jan. 7.

Expressing his view on the subject of federation, the Raja of Aundh said that he knew some of the princes were afraid of losing their powers by joining the Federation; but if they really loved their subjects and had at heart their good and progress, they need not grudge the transfer of some powers to their people, as the interests of the two were indentical.

The Raja added that the Federation could be worked only by sacrifice and unity on the part of all and the princes ought to be ready to sacrifice some powers on their part. He therefore urged all to unite to do some sacrifice for the progress and uplift of the common motherland.

The Raja then reviewed the educational and industrial progress achieved in his State during the last 28 years.—A. P.

BIDI WORKERS' BILL FOR C. P.

Governor-General Sanctions Introduction

NAGPUR, Jan. 6.

Rao Saheb R. W. Fulay, M.L.C., has received the previous sanction of the Governor-General to introduce his C. P. Shops and Bidi Establisments Bill and the same will now be introduced at the session of the C. P. Legislative Council commencing from the 22nd instant.

The Bill aims at prohibiting employment of children and limiting the hours of work of young persons in shops and Bidi manufacturing establishments, and provides for their early closing.

It is largely modelled on the lines of the Shops Legislation in Great Britain, where it was first enacted in 1886 and was amended by various subsequent Bills.

The other provisions of the Bill are identical with those of Mr. R. R. Bakhale's Shops Bill.—United Press.

INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

DACCA, (By Mail.)

At the annual general meeting of the Indian Economic Association Mr. Manohar Lal presiding the invitation of the Agra University for holding the twentieth session at Agra was accepted.

Dr. J. Matthai, Director-General, Commercial Intelligence statistics, Government of India was elected President for the next year.—A. P.

LIGHT RAIN IN KASHMIR

Weekly Weather Report

POONA, Jan. 7.

The Western disturbance caused light rain or snow locally in Kashmir and at a few stations in the North West Frontier Province. A few light showers also occurred along the Chittagong Coast. The minimum temperature has been markedly below normal from Punjab to Gujarat.

Forecast: Falls of rain or snow will continue locally in the North West Frontier Province, Kashmir and will extend to the Punjab Hills scattered light showers are also likely in East Central Provinces and Orissa and Ganjam Coast. Night temperatures will continue markedly low in North West India generally.

Summary of winter forecast from January to March 1936:—

"Combined rain and snowfall in North West India during January to March will not be less than ninety per cent. of the average.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-1-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .012 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m 67.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 60.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 79.0 degrees (4.5 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 62.7 degrees 4.5 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 65 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-1-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 71 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Coster Boy Case Settled Out Of Court

W. I. T. C. Come To Terms With Mr. Andrade And No Order Is Made Regarding Costs

A settlement out of Court was arrived at yesterday in the sensational case arising out of the dispute over the ownership of the race horse COSTER BOY (since dead) who won the Atlantic Stakes valued at Rs. 35,000 in 1928 and the Western India Handicap at Poona netting another Rs. 20,000.

When the case came up for hearing before Mr Justice Tyabji at the Bombay High Court it was mentioned that a settlement between the parties had been arrived at but no mention was made about the terms of the settlement.

According to the Plaintiff, Mr. D. Andrade, a former racehorse owner, he purchased Coster Boy for Rs. 27,000 in March 1928 and in May 1928 entered into an agreement with the First Defendent, Mr L. H Hewitt, Racehorse trainer by which the latter was to defray all the expenses of the said horse, to train him and to run him in races.

The winnings of the Horse up to end of the Bombay Season, 1929, were to be divided equally between Mr. Andrade and Mr. Hewitt, and the amounts were to be recovered from the Western India Turf Club, the second defendant by the plaintiff and the first defendent.

On July 25th, it was alleged by Mr. Andrade that Mr. Hewitt made various representations to him and requested him to sign a type-written document, which he later produced before the Second defendants and claimed that the horse was to be transferred to his (Hewitt's) name, when the horse had won a further sum of Rs 15,000. By that date the horse had already won Rs. 3,500.

By October 1928, Coster Boy had won Rs. 61,500 and Mr. Andrade calmed from the Club half of that amount. On the matter being referred to the Stewards of the Club, the latter decided that the horse had become the property of Mr. Hewitt on Mr. Andrade receiving Rs. 15,000 as per document.

The plaintiff in his suit claimed that the Court should order the cancellation of the writing on which the transfer was purported to have been made; for a declaration that the horse was his property and also claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 50,000 from the second defendants, the Western India Turf Club.

Mr. Justice Tyabji on hearing the suit dismissed the same against the Western India Turf Club on preliminary issues. Mr. Andrade went in appeal, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell held that the whole suit should be tried together, on the issues arising out of the pleadings.

When the suit came up for retrial, it was announced that a settlement had been arrived at and Mr. Justice Tyabji dismissed the suit. No Order was made regarding costs.

Messrs. F. J. Coltman and Bhulabhai Desai appeared for the Western India Turf Club, while Mr. Hewitt appeared in person. Mr. N. P. Engineer appeared for Mr. Andrade.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT WARRANT ECHO

Magistrate And Sub-Inspector Sued For Damages Of Rs. 11,000

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

A suit for Rs. 11,000 as damages filed by Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das, member of the Council of State, against Ch. Hussain Ali, Magistrate 1st Class of Gurdaspur, and Mr. Saleh Mohammad, Sub-Inspector of Gurdaspur, for illegal arrest and abuse of powers, came up for hearing in the court of Lala Mulkraj Bhatia, Sub-Judge. The parties were ordered to appear in person. Ch. Hussain Ali, Magistrate, did not appear and his counsel pleaded that he was ill. The Sub-Judge, however, did not accept the contention and fixed 15th January for issues.

It may be recalled that on the application of Mr. Saleh Mohammad, Sub-Inspector, warrants of arrest were issued by Ch. Hussain Ali, Magistrate, against Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das under the Motor Vehicle Act for having allowed his car being driven against signal near Batala while his son was coming from Dharamsala to Lahore on 10th March, 1935.

In the original case Nathuram, the Rai Bahadur's chauffeur was tried before Ch. Hussain Ali and acquitted, while the case against Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das was dragged from day to day whereupon the Rai Bahadur who was on bail approached the District Magistrate of Gurdaspur who transferred the case to his own file and after arial acquitted the accused.—United Press.

INSTITUTE INQUIRY INTO MONEY-LENDING

Hyderabad Memorial To Nizam's Govt. Against Pathans' Activities

HYDERABAD (Dn.) By Mail.

The money-lending activities of the Pathans in the city, with the concomitant "hardships, misery and oppression" caused by "these inhuman and trecherous Afghan Pathans", to their "victims" is the subject of an important memorial presented to the Secretary, Police and Judicial Department, by a number of persons belonging to the "artisan, labouring, non-gazetted official and other classes."

In the course of this the memorialists allege that the Pathan money-lenders bait the needy people, other than Muslims, to accept loans from them without security of any kind, and with false promises of facilities for easy repayment; and once they have them in their "clutches", levy exorbitant interest and adopt harsh methods in collecting their "dues". In many cases, they add, the Pathans have been guilty of fraud and trickery to induce people to borrow, after which they have "remorsely pursued their victims", in and out of the courts, to the utter ruin of the latter.

The memorialists pray that H.E.H.'s Government might be pleased to institute enquiries into the operations of the Pathan money-lenders in the city and their methods of work, and adopt such remedial measures as the Government might deem fit.

A copy of the memorial has been forwarded to Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, the President of the Executive Council.—A. P.

"SAFETY FIRST"

MEANS

"LOOK before you leap"
THINK before you act
TAKE NO RISK needlessly
BE PREPARED for every Emergency

A believer in "SAFETY FIRST" will, therefore, LOOK for the Name Brand

MERCKOZONE

when purchasing Peroxide of Hydrogen. THINK before he accepts a preparation that may be practically inert.
TAKE NO RISK either of being without a cleansing, healing, antiseptic or of using any but the best procurable.
BE PREPARED for scratches abrasions, cuts, boils, ulcerated throats, etc., by keeping a bottle of Merckozone at hand for every emergency.

In short, "SAFETY FIRST" means

MERCKOZONE

In 4 oz., 10 oz. and 20 oz. Patent Bottles

Made Only By

E. MERCK, DARMSTADT, GERMANY

B C 2.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Pousb Sud 15, 1992
Muslim: Shavval 12, 1354
Parsi: Amardad 4, 1305
Hightide: 11-38
Lowtide: 6-16; 17-43
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 17m.

Improvements Committee, 4-55 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 10

S. S. 'Cathy' with English mails of December 26, due at 7 a.m.
Municipal Corporation 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 11

S. S. 'Naldera' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Mr. Fyzee's Lecture on "Law and Journalism" at 6 p.m. at Jinnah Hall.

LECTURE ON MESSAGE OF MAHASABHA

Under the auspices of the Chinchpokli Hindu Sabha, a public meeting of Hindus will be held in the compound of Laxminarayan Vyayamshala at Arthur Road, Chinchpokli at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) when Drs. N. D. Savarkar and A. P. Naik will speak on "The Message of the 17th session of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Poona."

NEW KANARESE LIBRARY

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Noothan Sangit Sabha, the opening ceremony of the above library was performed on Sunday last at 9-30 p.m. in the Sabha's room at 30, Maruthi Lane, Fort

SANGAT SABHA

Under the auspices of the Sangat Sabha Prof: N. R. Fatak will deliver an address on "Akanathi Bhagwat" in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, today (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

CHESS TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY

To create interest among the younger players and to encourage them in their prowess of the game, a chess tournament among the students of all The Colleges of Bombay will be held by the B.C.C.A.

Those interested are hereby requested to see the Hon Secretary at the Union Bank Building, (Second Floor), between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. daily. Entries will be closed on 16th instant and the Tournament will be made to commence on the 20th.

TO SUPPORT MISS KARA'S CANDIDATURE

A meeting of the voters of "B" Ward (Mandvi) will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. on the Dongri Jail Road (North) near Shanis temple to support the candidature of Miss Maniben Kara in the forthcoming by-election for a seat in the Corporation.

CHALALA SEVAK MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Chalala Sevak Mandal, Bombay a gathering was held on the 1st instant, to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of his Highness the Maharaja of Baroda, at Seth Maganlal Parbhudas Building, Pydhoni, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"The Mysteries of Paris." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Barbary Coast." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"All Quiet on the Western Front" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"House of Rothschild." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Song of Life." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
MINERVA—"Khoon-ka-Khoon." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Kimti Ansu." Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"On Wings of Song." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Way Down East" Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Top Hat." Time as usual.
PALACE—"The Crusade" Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Selection of Indian Music. 1 p.m. Available Market Rates. One Hour with Marek Weber and his Orchestra. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema The Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m. Gujerati Lyrical Songs. By Rasik T. Vin. 7 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Been Solos. By Laxmanrao Chawan. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light Classical Music. By J. D. Jaokar. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. The Weekly Sport. By A. G. A. Norman. 10 p.m. The Life of Chopin. A Biography in Music 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Light Orchestral Music. 7-40 p.m. "The Man with a Malady." "On the Edge." A thrilling drama. 8-20 p.m. A Recital by Dorothy Folkard (Pianoforte). 8-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; leader, Bertram Lewis; conductor, Richard Austin. Solo Violin Thibaud. Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Pump Room, Leamington Spa. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Prof. M. D. Altekar will meet his students in Marathi Literature to-day Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. in Wilson College.

Prof. C. D. Pinto will meet his students in English Literature to-day Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. in the University Bldg.

Prof. M. R. Parakh will meet his students in French to-day Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. in the University Bldg.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received the following:—

A Wall Calendar from The Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Bombay.

A Wall Calendar from H. Rama Rao and Sons, Mangalore.

A Wall Calendar Picnic Cottages, Versova.

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED—POLSON'S PRODUCTS:

The Polson Manufacturing Company have been awarded gold medals and certificates of merit for their pasteurised butter and coffee at the All-India Exhibition recently held at Calicut. This is a further achievement which distinguishes this Company's products, and is an indication of the popular opinion of the public on these well-known everyday necessities.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY TO-DAY'S MEETING

A meeting of the General Council (Active Members) of the Party will be held to-day Wednesday, at 7 p.m. at the Party Office.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA MANDAL, BOMBAY

The annual session of the G. M. V. Mandal for the year 1935 was held at Calcutta during the X'mas holidays. Members from all provinces were present. The annual general election was made and executive body of the following members was elected:—

Prof. V. N. Patwardhan (President). N. G. Vyas (Vice-President), N. M. Khare (Secretary and Treasurer), S. G. Vyas (Ahmedabad), S. S. Bodas (Cawnpore), V. A. Kashalkar (Allahabad), V. N. Thakur (Allahabad), V. H. Padhye (Kolhapur), R. G. Purohit (Calcutta), R. K. Patwardhan (Allahabad).

It was resolved that the Gandharva M. Vidyalaya Mandal should be registered under Registration Act rules.

SOCIAL WORKERS SOCIETY

A general meeting of the members will be held at the Ram Mohan School Hall, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, today Wednesday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in connection with the Concert.

Change At Capitol

"ALL QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT"

There will be a mid-week change at the Capitol commencing to-day (Wednesday), when that famous war picture "All quiet on the Western Front" will be revived for three days only. This picture comes at a most appropriate time, with the whole world darkened by the shadows of war and Europe stirred by a fear more terrifying on account of its uncertainty. Erich Maria Remarque's famous novel "All Quiet On The Western Front" shook a complacent Europe with its brutal realism and its frank picture of a world we thought unreal.

NO SWARAJ THROUGH COUNCILS

Dr. Pattabhi Exposes Reactionary Nature Of New India Act

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 6.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah delivered a public lecture here last evening on the Shanwarwada Maidan, Syt. Shankar Rao Deo, president M.P.C.C. presiding.

Dr. Pattabhi in his lucid and convincing address subjected the new India Act to a minute and searching analysis and said that the Reforms granted were not only reactionary but were worthless. The speaker thought that Legislatures were meant only to postpone immediate granting of Swarajya to India, and therefore, it was unwise to think that Swarajya would be achieved by entering them.

RAJEN BABU'S RECEPTION AT MATUNGA

MATUNGA, Tuesday.

Mr. K. A. Parmeshwaram writes:—

As the organiser of the Reception accorded to Sjt. Babu Rajendra Prasad, President, Indian National Congress, on 31st December 1935, I submit the following statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the information of the contributors:—

RECEIPTS.

Sjt. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer Contribution of Silver Casket A. Sympathiser Rs. 1/8; A. Sympathiser Re. 1; V. Krishna Iyer Rs. 5; K. Gopal Iyer Rs. 2; K. D. Nivetia Rs. 10; P. R. Venkateshwar Iyer Re. 1; S. Narayan Iyer Rs. 5; Dr. S. S. Krishnan Rs. 5; A Sympathiser Rs. 5; Sjts. Anandji Raoji Rs. 2; A. Sympathiser Rs. 2; A. Sympathiser Re. 1; A. Sympathiser Re. 1; Sitaram Iyer As. 8; K. S. Shrinivasa Iyer Rs. 2; N. L. Shah Rs. 5; Smt. Radhabai Rs. 5; Dr. Jasani Rs. 3; Sjts. T. A. Sahasranam Re. 1; K. Rajgopalan Rs. 2; A. Sympathiser As. 4; A. Sympathiser As. 8; Amritlal Rs. 2. Total Rs. 62/12.

EXPENDITURE.

Cost of Printing Presidential Address, and 3,000 copies for distribution Rs. 30; Meeting Handbills Rs. 7/8; Meeting Arrangement Rs. 2/1/6; Conveyance Rs. 3/15; Lights Rs. 12; Garland and Boquet Rs. 2/12; Miscellaneous As. 13/6. Balance in hand Rs. 3/10; Total Rs. 62/12.

Balance of Rs. 3/10/0 has been paid to the General Secretaries, B.P.C.C.

"Ananda Bazar Patrika" Congress Jubilee Number

"Ananda Bazar Patrika"—Congress Golden Jubilee number (Bengali). Price 4 as.

The Congress Golden Jubilee number of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" is a veritable mine of information with regard to the Indian National Congress, the supreme political organisation of the country. In addition to a very illuminating history of the rise and growth of that body, it gives a sketch of all the presidential addresses, copies of all the resolutions passed by the Congress since its inception and its present constitution.

Then there are a number of highly interesting articles from the pens of such eminent personages as Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, M. Romain Rolland, Sjt. N. C. Kelkar and Babu Hardyal Nag. History of the Congress Socialist party, Congress and the Lokmanya, Swadeshi movement of Bengal, Congress and Women, Gandhiji's contribution to world civilisation are some of the articles which will hold the attention of the readers firmly. Photos of almost all the prominent leaders of the country adorn its pages. One more attractive feature of the number is the collection of songs which galvanised the country in the partition days. The issue is worth possession and preservation.

J. C. M.

"SONG OF LIFE"

At The Majestic

Kolhapur Cinetone's (Kolhapur) Hindi musical super "Song of Life" continues at the Majestic Cinema, in its 3rd week.

This stirring social directed by Premankore Attorthy who gave you super productions like 'Yahoodi-Ki-Larki' and 'Bharat-Ki-Beti' features Ratanbai, the star-famous, in the role of a society girl who, unfamiliar to this different world, is forced to undergo torturous ordeals. Fooled by a man whom she loved heart and soul, she wanders as a beggar in streets. However, in the end she is given a shelter to by one Kumar who is also suffering from the ill-ways of world which separated him from his beloved.

Master Vinayak plays Kumar most artistically and Hafiszee appears as the traitorous lover of Madhavi, played by Ratanbai. The supporting cast comprises of Powar, Raja Pandit, Piroj and Pramila.

The music direction is in the hands of Mr. H. Bali who was responsible for the delicious music in "Life is a Stage". It is worth while seeing this picture once.

Mrs. Munshi's Thanks

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi writes:—

"I take this opportunity of thanking all those who helped me last Sunday in "C" Ward for the B.P.C.C. Election. I pray and hope that I may be worthy of the confidence they have placed in me during the next year.

Development Of Technical Instruction

Deep Narayan Singh's Munificent Gift To Nation

"The "Searchlight" writes:—

There seems to be a general misapprehension about the property left by the late Mr. Deep Narayan Singh and the manner of the bequests. We have seen both the copies of the trust deed and the will. The late Mr. Singh had divested himself entirely of his whole property, including his palatial residential house, and founded a Trust in 1930, giving the entire property yielding an annual income of over a lakh and a half (gross) to the Trust. The main object was the development of technical and industrial education. The trust also includes a grant to the Mokshada Girl's School, Bhagalpur, of Rs.100 a month and known by the name of his daughter Prabhavati Fund. This is particularly earmarked for Behari girls, as Mr. Singh felt their education needed stimulus. A sum of Rs.250 monthly goes for the support of the Ramanadi Anathalaya named in the memory of his late first wife, a lady of charitable disposition, who had always taken great interest in this orphanage despite her failing health. A sum of Rs.100 a month is given for the maintenance and improvement of municipal roads. The amounts given By Mr. Singh for the college and school are also clearly shown in the Trust. Out of his whole fortune, Mr. Singh had only reserved for disposition a sum of Rs.1,250 a month out of which, by his will he has given Rs.750 to his daughter and Rs.500 to his wife, Mrs. Lila Singh, for life only and after them this goes back to the Trust. Mr. Singh was so generous and helped so many causes and individuals that he could save nothing out of the allowance he received from the Trust. No one ever came from him empty-handed and so the Trust and the Will have disposed of all his fortune, all for public welfare. His daughter, Sm. Prabhavati Devi, wholeheartedly joining with Mrs. Lila Singh, Mr. Singh's widow, in carrying out her father's public-spirited work and both have just been in Patna to consult with Mr. S. Sinha, the life-long friend of Mr. Singh and with the Minister of Education and other public-spirited friends as to the steps to be taken to start the Technical School without delay and carry out Deep Babu's wishes in the best way.

Bombay Port Trust Meeting

Before proceeding with the regular business of the meeting held on Tuesday, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay offered their congratulations to Sir William Sharpe, late Chairman of the Trust, on the distinction of Knighthood conferred on him.

The Board also adopted a resolution expressing their regret at the death of their former colleague, Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt., who was a prominent member of the Board.

The selection made by the Governing Body of the I. H. M. T. S. "Dufferin" of Senior Cadet-Captain Rozdon and Cadet-Captain Safdar Ali for the two schoiarships awarded annually by the Bombay Port Trust was confirmed by the Trustees at their meeting in Tuesday.

Proposals by the Government of Bombay for revision of the equated instalments on the outstanding balances of two advances aggregating Rs. 2 crores made by Government to the Port Trust in 1921-22 out of the Bombay Development Loan were accepted. The reduced instalments, resulting from the lowering of the rate of interest to 3-1/4 per cent., will bring about an annual saving of about Rs. 4.8 lakhs a year in debt charges until the year 1952 when the final instalment is paid.

Approval was given to tenders being invited for the construction of a new coal barge to replace one of six old barges in the Engineer's Department, now practically unserviceable. Two of the barges were recently replaced by steel barges constructed by Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co.

The Board accepted surrender of leasehold Rent Roll No. 453 (area about 643 sq. yards), Colaba Causeway, and granted a fresh lease for a term of 50 years at revised rentals for shops and residences.

Ghee Fakers Convicted

Hirji Sojpar, Owner, 174 Kumbharwada, was convicted and fined Rs. 100 in default was ordered to suffer one month's simple imprisonment on Jan. 3 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 95.0 per cent.

Kasu Bhoja, Hawker, Princess Street, was convicted and fined Re. 1 on Jan. 3 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 80.0 per cent.

Bhoola Jivraj, Owner, 181, Duncan Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 10 in default was ordered to suffer one week's simple imprisonment on Dec 23 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 28.1 per cent.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Raja and Rani Saheb of Phaltan lunched at Government House.

Lady Brabourne attended the Annual Red Cross Children's Party at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Tuesday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House on Tuesday:—Lady Mulla the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Miss Cooper, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. R. S. Broomfield, Sir Kenneth Gibson, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Parker, Sir Temulji Nariman, Miss Nariman, Sir Hormazdyar and Lady Dastur, Sir Jehangir Boman Behram, Sir John Abercrombie, the Count and Countess of Caravonica, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Kirpalani, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. M. Clarke, Captain C. H. Corser, Captain and Mrs. H. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Middleton, Dr. and Mrs. E. Banasinski, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. G. Smith, Lt: Colonel C. L. Bilderbeck, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Moberly, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Advani, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Chitre, the Revd: Canon C. F. Fortescue, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Mehta, Colonel A. H. Barnett, Mr. G. H. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Curling, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Flockhart, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hardie, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. F. Low, Miss E. Macfarlane, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Petrie.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN COTTON

Important Agenda Before Central Committee

The Publicity Officer of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, writes:—

A very large addition to India's yearly stock of long staple cotton is promised by a scheme which, among other subjects, will be given further consideration at the thirty-second half-yearly meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, on the 13th and 14th instant.

According to present estimates nearly 1,00,000 bales of superior cotton can be produced in a compact block which it is proposed to be set apart for the purpose in the barage areas of Sind. Steps will be taken to exclude from this area all types of cotton which experience has shown to be inferior.

IMPORTANT AGENDA

A special Sub-Committee has been considering the question of a larger market for Indian cotton and the proposals made by it will also form a subject of discussion at the meeting.

Some of the diseases to which Indian cotton is heir will come under critical examination.

The establishment of regulated cotton markets; cotton options in Bombay, report on the work of the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee and a note on the increasing interest of Lancashire in Indian cotton, are a few of the more than 30 subjects on the agenda of the meeting.

Sir Bryce Burt, Acting Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, will preside.

Many of these subjects will first be considered by various Sub-Committees which will commence working from the 9th of January onwards and their recommendations will come up before the full Committee.—A.P.

Unbanderolled Japanese Matches Seized

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

The first seizure in Delhi Town of unbanderolled matches under the Excise Act was effected to-day when Mr. Mahtab Singh, Inspecting Officer under the Act, took into possession several grosses of matches of Japanese manufacture from two shops in Saddar Bazaar.

Council Of State President

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, President, Council of State, is expected to arrive at Delhi on February 10. The dates for business in the Council will be announced probably after Sir Jagadish Prasad, Leader of the House, returns to New Delhi from his Continental tour next week.

Maharashtra Chamber's Condolence For F. E. Dinshaw

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, writes:—

The following resolution was passed by the Committee of the Chamber on January 3:

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce record their sense of sorrow at the untimely sudden death of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who held a towering position not only in the financial but in the commercial and industrial life of the city of Bombay.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Bombay's Weather

Bombay has been experiencing a very cold weather for the past two days. There was a sudden drop in temperature on Tuesday which was nearly three degrees lower than the temperature on the same day last year. Yesterday's temperature was five degrees below normal. In the evening the weather was chillier than on Monday evening and many office-going people left their offices to go home earlier. On Monday night, the first night this year when the chill weather was keenly felt, marked a sudden change in the movements in the streets in Bombay. Bombay nights are well-known and cars, victorias and pedestrians are seen moving about till 2 a.m. But on Monday night the roads were deserted by about 10 p.m. Some of the cloth shops in Bombay which stock warm clothes were crowded on Tuesday and the prices were found to have increased slightly within 24 hours. One cannot say how long this cold spell will persist but it is stated that it would not last longer than a week.

A Karnatak Association

The Karnatak Sahitya Parishad or the Literary Conference was held the other day in Bombay for the first time. The Conference was a great success and Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar and the other members of the Reception Committee are to be congratulated on it. But the work of the Karnatakis in Bombay does not stop at merely holding a conference. It is a painful fact that in the city of Bombay, which is certainly far away from their Province, there should be nearly three or four different associations of Karnatakis. A long time ago it was mentioned in these columns that an attempt should be made by the leaders of the province to bring together the members of all these Associations and try to bring it under one control. It can hardly be denied that there are differences between Karnatakis coming from Mysore and those coming from Dharwar. It should be the aim of the organisers of the above Conference to take this opportunity to bring together all the Karnatakis and form one single Association.

VICEROY AT RAJKOT

RAJKOT, Jan. 7.

Once again after twenty years, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon, on their alighting from a special train this morning at Rajkot Junction, were cordially greeted by Sir Latimer, A.G.G. for Western India States. 26 officials in uniform, and selected non-officials, including the Political Agents. They were lustily cheered by crowds 'en route' to the Residency.

Later H. H. the Maharaja of Idar was accorded an interview which was followed by official visits of the rulers of Dhrol and Vijayanagar. Her Excellency keenly interested in child welfare, Red Cross and female education, visited the Zanana Hospital, Vanita Vishram and the Kathiawar Orphanage.

The Viceroy laid the foundation stone of Shree Dharmendrasinhji Arts College. The Thakore Sahib of Rajkot in his address referred to the progress of education in the State. In honour of the visit, he announced two scholarships of twenty rupees each, Lord Willingdon and Countess of Willingdon Scholarships for men and women State students.

In reply, the Viceroy spoke highly of the late Sir Lakhaji Raja and stressed on the rulers' responsibility in the coming federation mentioning Rajkot particularly. He wished Rajkot State greater progress.—A.P.

Two Years' R. I. For Hurling Shoe At Magistrate

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The court room of the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate was scene of great commotion this afternoon when Sonal Kahar, an old offender, hurled a shoe at the Magistrate when he pronounced a sentence of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for the accused Sona Kahar on a charge of not having notified his place of residence to police as required. Fortunately the missile missed its mark and the Magistrate was absolutely unhurt.

The accused was, however, rearrested immediately, tried summarily and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for this offence.—United Press.

Dr. Woolner Dead

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

Death took place at 10-30 at the Mayo Hospital of Doctor A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University. Dr. Woolner was ailing for sometime in the past and was taken to the hospital a few days ago. His condition became serious two days back, but yesterday he was reported to be making improvement. A holiday has been declared for all institutions under the Punjab University in memory of Dr. Woolner who was very popular.—A.P.

MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO

Pioneer Of Library-Movement In India

"While no other State enacted progressive laws for the people of this country, you had the courage of conviction to launch forth into the untravelled field of legislation and administration. It is not an exaggeration to say that but for your successful example, India would have taken half a century more to adopt advanced idealogy through State-made-law. The second department of life which you had the privilege to pioneer, was and has been the Library Movement of India. Holding as you did that nothing less than universal education would put this country on the high road to progress, you fostered and reared up one movement that still is and will long be the only experiment in adult education."

In these words and the like, His Highness, the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda was presented with an address enclosed in a beautiful silver casket by the hon. secretaries of the All-India Public Library Association, Bezwada, and the Maharashtra Library Association, Messrs: I. Venkatta Ramanayya, and D. W. Joshi, respectively. The address further went on to say that a remarkable thing about H's Highness was his versatility. His interests were wide and varied and were reflected in the all-sided improvements in his State. Baroda was the first State to introduce free and compulsory education and popularize the Library Movement.

The Maharaja very much appreciated the address and expressed his satisfaction and resolve that he would be ever willing to support the cause of the Public Libraries which he considers, are, in verity, the holy temples of learning.

Peon Drops Dead

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

A peon employed in the office of Education, Health and Land Department who was ailing for some time dropped dead of heart failure while ascending the stairs of the office to-day.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1936

CONGRESS AND LIBERALS

The tributes that Mr. Srinivasa Sastri paid to the Congress at a public meeting at Madras on Sunday call for some detailed comments. Referring to the next elections, Mr. Sastri remarked: "The success of the Congress at the coming elections in the provinces is a thing which all patriotic-minded people, if they could bring themselves to forget their party affiliations, should pray for." Significant as this remark is, even more so is the reason he set forth in the following words:

"Supposing that the Congress gets weak or wobbles or forgets its own higher duty either absolutely or relatively at the forthcoming elections, what will happen is, that the pressure, mainly constitutional and occasionally non-constitutional, which is now being exerted on the authorities in England in order that they may be awake and vigilant to further our interests, that force and that constitutional pressure will disappear largely in the country."

It should be particularly noted that the pressure is, or seems to be, desired even if it is "occasionally non-constitutional."

There are millions in the country who unreservedly admit the strong pressure exerted by Congress on Government, approve of it even when it is exerted by non-constitutional methods, and candidly confess that their own limitations, and not convictions, prevent their joining the Congress—actively supporting all its methods. Now, let us see what Mr. Sastri has to say on the difficulties in the way of the Liberals joining the Congress. He prefaces his objections to the Congress creed and policy with the sententious remark that as the Congress is "a political organisation meant to achieve political aims in the political sphere against political obstacles," "the conditions you impose for the people to join the organisation ought also to be political in their nature." And he sets forth the objections which include: the cult of civil disobedience, the aim of complete independence or "Purna Swaraj," habitual wearing of khaddar and the doctrine of manual labour. He then makes the suggestion that "the Congress has now come amongst the forces in the country to such a high position that there is a burden cast upon it to discover ways and means of making everything easy for those who wish to co-operate with it." The Congress admits this responsibility. But "in making everything easy" for those who wish to co-operate with it, it should not lose sight of another responsibility, which Mr. Sastri himself has emphasised, namely, that the Congress should never "get weak or wobble or forget its own higher duty."

Mr. Sastri has unduly exaggerated the difficulties in the way of the Liberals joining the Congress. As for his insistence on the political character of the Congress programmes, there is nothing in them that has not a political influence, direct or indirect. Civil Disobedience is not a normal feature. And in any case it is quite possible for a minority party to remain in the Congress dissenting against this or that item of its programme but co-operating in working other items. It is true that no one can join the Congress who does not accept the creed of complete independence. But does Mr. Sastri seriously suggest that it is wrong for a nation to aspire after full freedom, a freedom which, be it remembered, does not preclude honourable voluntary association with other nations? To whatever extent the Congress may make things easy for the benefit of those who wish to co-operate with it, there is no chance whatsoever of its lowering the flag of complete independence. That would be a disgraceful surrender.

A Blow To Roosevelt Administration

When Mr. Roosevelt was elected to the presidential chair of the United States of America three years ago the country was passing through severe depression. Unemployment had reached record figures, commodity prices had recorded unduly low levels never seen during the preceding thirty years, there were numerous business and bank failures and the entire monetary and economic life of the people was threatened with ruin. It was a huge task for Mr. Roosevelt to put the house in order; but on the expert advice of the "Brain Trust" he asked for more powers and new legislative measures to which the U. S. Congress warmly agreed by an overwhelming majority. Among these measures was the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, known as the A. A. A., which was specially designed to save the agriculturists from economic ruin. There was over-production in every line and prices were abnormally low. Mr. Roosevelt's aim was to raise commodity prices to the 1926 level by controlling production. For the effective working of this measure a special Act known as the Bankhead Cotton Crop Control Act was enacted, which required the abandonment of acreage with a provision of compensative payments for the area abandoned. These benefit payments were to be met from the income of the Processing Tax, which was imposed on textile production at 4.2 cent per lb.

These plans worked well and cotton prices advanced from 5 cents to 13 cents. There was a substantial increase in consumption and slow but steady decrease in production of raw cotton which helped the realisation of aims and objects of the Bankhead Act. Thus, on the one side, when America was decreasing production, other countries kept on increasing their output and to a great extent took advantage of the rising prices and, to some extent, American cotton was substituted by other outside growths. The progress was slow but steady but at the same time cotton mills in the States found it difficult to keep on paying large sums under the Processing Tax; and the New England mills, particularly, first took the lead in going to Federal Courts and the Processing Tax was declared unconstitutional. An appeal was subsequently lodged before the U. S. Supreme Court, the decision on which was given on Monday, the Court ruling that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was unconstitutional. This is believed to be the heaviest blow to the present Administration but the Supreme Court has not yet delivered its decision on the Bankhead Act. The decision is believed to have had a depressing effect on cotton prices as there will be substantial increase in area under cotton cultivation next season. But the present administration will not sit quiet. After the Court's decision President Roosevelt had a two hours' conference with Mr. Wallace, Secretary for the Agriculture, but no announcement about the decision of this conference is made. The U. S. Government was fully prepared for this eventuality and after the Bankhead Act decision will issue an alternative programme based on voluntary reduction of acreage, with an offer of Government financial aid for cotton production. It is willing and is able to deal with any cotton situation that may rise, in a manner that will at least support values. It is already known that it aims at maximum plantings of approximately 31,000,000 acres next season to give a yield of between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 bales. There does not exist now any need to raise prices but attention will be mainly focussed on how to stabilize them around 12 cents.

Jawaharlal's Decision

Pandit Jawaharlal's decision to come to India in spite of his wife's serious illness is both touching and inspiring. It is characteristic of his selfless devotion to duty. It must necessarily give him a pang to leave his wife when she is so seriously ill. But both he and his wife have so dedicated themselves to their Motherland that it causes both insufferable pain to be away from it in its distress. Jawaharlal, in particular, is placed by the retirement of leaders like Gandhiji Dr. Ansari and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in a position of such heavy responsibility that his wife cannot bear the thought of her being the cause of keeping him away from the country in the hour of a national crisis. The country is undeniably passing through a grave crisis now and it may be said without exaggeration that the fate of several political parties and programmes is at present hanging in the balance. At such a time Pandit Jawaharlal's presence here is essential. And, all things considered, the country will be relieved to learn that he is returning in time to be present at the next Congress session. The country will also be grateful to him and his wife for his decision to run to its succour regardless of all personal considerations.

KESHUB CHUNDER SEN

Evolution Of New India

(By Suresh Chadra Bose)

In the early part of the last century we meet some gifted Indians, the most illustrious and a genius amongst them was Raja Ram Mohon Roy. It should be noted that the progress that India has made since his time was typified in him. Hence he is appropriately called, "The Father of Modern India." The different channels through which India has advanced during these days may be enumerated as (1), educational, (2) social, (3) political and (4) religious. With the keen insight of a genius he felt that what India needed most was the spread of proper education and true religious principles. The Raja set the seal of his approval on the system of education which the British Government established in the country, viz., "a more liberal and enlightened system of instruction embracing" European science and culture through the medium of the English language. In the inauguration of this system his help was not insignificant. The result of this course we see in the immense progress that the country has made morally and intellectually, and, not only so, but the growth of a common national life all over the land which is fast uniting the people of different castes and creeds.

Brahmo Somaj

Ram Mohon Roy was never unmindful of the importance of the study of the national scriptures. To fight with the prevalent idolatrous ceremonies in the country and establish pure Theism he translated into English and Vernacular the Upanishads. But the work that reveals the man in his true light and greatness is the Brahmo Somaj, which he founded in 1830. Thus he laid the foundation of the Church Universal, where all men may be united in the worship of the One True God. Ram Mohon's mantle fell on Maharshi Devendra Nath Tagore, who carried on the work of the Somaj. Keshub Chunder Sen joined the Brahmo Somaj in 1857, and for sometime he and Devendra Nath worked together for the spread of the principles of the Brahmo Somaj.

Devendra Nath appointed Keshub as minister of the Brahmo Somaj in 1862. No better choice could be made. We learn from Maharshi that he was inspired to do so. Keshub's manifold activities for the social and religious uplifting of the people of India are narrated in his biographies. Ram Mohon laid the foundation of the Brahmo Somaj, but what is known as 'the religion of the Brahmo Somaj, is the unfolding of the spiritual genius of Keshub Chunder Sen. The basis of his spiritual life was faith in and whole-hearted devotion to God. This is quite in keeping with our national instinct. That the ancient Hindu race has survived the ravages of time and many destructive foreign inroads is due to its innate spiritual nature. The universalism that Keshub preached never meant denationalization of the people of India. How can it be so? The conception of God in the Brahmo Somaj is essentially a Hindu conception. The same One True God, the source of all things who is immanent in creation, as well as transcendent, viz., exhausted in his creation, whom the Aryan sages worshipped, is also worshipped in the Brahmo Somaj. The monotheism of the Brahmo Somaj is as uncompromising as that taught by Prophet Mohammed to whom the followers of Keshub are always loyal.

Quest Of The Infinite

To realise the supreme soul in our souls is our highest spiritual aspiration. The path to reach this goal, viz, the spiritual culture is in 'spirit' the same as is taught in our national scriptures. We should never forget that the quest of the Infinite has always

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International Spies

They Never Sleep And Never Take A Holiday

By DEVERE ALLEN

II

It is all right to jest at such writers as E. Phillips Oppenheim, who see mysterious secret agents behind every set of whiskers on the Riviera; but that region nevertheless teems with plotting and is over-run by expatriates, who are often supported solely by the money they pick up through casual discoveries of real or fancied value. An acquaintance of mine was for a time made the object of keen interest on the part of a man with an Italian name who, it seemed, was born and brought up in Denmark, and who manifested a curious interest in my friend's mail, beginning by an over-zealous attention to the postage stamps thereon, of which he was supposed to be a collector. For ten days my friend could hardly move about his daily tasks ——which were those of an innocuous author of non-controversial books——without the hovering presence of the "Dane" who, finally, dropped off instantly when the trail proved cold. Just as American anti-radical spies were made to feel foolish by learning that they had been playing hide and seek, not with pacifists and "Reds" but with each other, many tales are likewise told abroad of spies who have wasted large sums of money and weeks of time in trailing other spies of their own government or clique.

Amateur Country-Savers

Espionage, though singularly few people seem to know it, is still practised as much against fellow-citizens as against potential foreign foes. Not long ago a so-called youth organization enlisted the backing of young men who were to prove their patriotism by tracing down persons of unconventional social and economic views and securing specific evidence of their radicalism. That they were impossibly inept, goes without saying. Well-known radicals were begged to take these youths into their offices and homes, where they were prepared to give unremunerated aid, especially in filing clippings and papers! When radicals went on speaking trips, youths were ready to go along too, "to learn how it is done", disclosing that they were supplied with passes that would enable them to ride free, as an explanation of how they could afford expeditions covering, often, hundreds of miles.

Another standard device of these amateur country-savers is the leading letter. "I enclose a communication I recently received from so-and-so, a widely-known radical. In it he states that such-and-such a man is not a real leader, but a crook. Do you think he is right?" "I am interested in radical activity, but before I embark upon it in a definite way, I want to feel sure that substantial people are behind it. Can you send me a confidential list of your backers of prominence, your connections abroad, etc.?"

Romantic Juvenility

This sort of romantic juvenility, which, however, is not confined to any single afe or stratum of the population, is happily on the wane; or if it is not so poorly-conceived it is because it cannot stand before the swiftly-moving tide of emergency measures to which U. S. A. must increasingly resort. Enough still exists, nevertheless, to raise justifiable speculation regarding the role of these self-appointed custodians of the "status quo" should Fascist propaganda ever find listeners in the land.

Behind the general planet-wide growth of spying lie definite causes. The World War taught millions of people at least a crude technique of espionage. Recalcitrant citizens were hounded into line by pre-war forces all around the globe; everywhere, organizations of volunteer "snoopers" sprang up, sometimes serving as a genuine aid in ferreting out enemy agents, but usually affording merely the opportunity for their followers to settle old grudges, to enjoy the limelight, and to indulge the latent aspiration to don the brass buttons of authority.

Everywhere, too, as the economic struggle has sharpened, industrial espionage has been employed to crush strikes, to prevent workers from organizing, and to split labour unions in times of crisis. Similarly, on some occasions, union leaders tied in with racketeers have used espionage in the tried-and-true fashion of the very industrialists whom they have condemned. Many war-time spies, shortly after the Armistice, went into industrial work; as one of them told me at the time, "The War is over; but a new one is beginning." With the depression, many of the spying jobs became vacant, and at least a few of these professionals have been drifting back toward the old international game.

International Scoundrels

Poverty has added its own special inducement to the sellers of secrets. There was a time when espionage at any rate had a semblance of patriotism about it, at least a minim of that distilled love of country brought to the minds of school-children by the name of Nathan Hale. But spying to-day has begun to pass into the hands of international scoundrels who sell to the highest bidder just as others hawk narcotics in dim alleys and along dark waterfronts. Scarcely an important meeting of governmental delegations has occurred without efforts, often successful, to obtain in advance the text of documents agreed on. It is related by semi-official observers, how at a recent conference at Lausanne, a delegation of one country was approached on a certain evening and offered, for a large sum, the advance text of the demands to be presented by another country. "Preposterous" exclaimed the spokesman for the delegation; "I know I can get it cheaper than that." And he did ——for about half the amount on the following morning from a totally different gang. More often than not, simple bribery is used to facilitate these transactions, in which secrets are bought from servants or technicians who have long since lost respect for their "superiors" and who succumb to the temptation of bribes which, to their eyes, seem titanic.

"The American Black Chamber"

It was not bribery, however, that enabled Major Yardley, author of the amazing book, "The American Black Chamber" ——a book which the Department of State is said to have attempted to suppress——to sit in a room overlooking the White House at the time of the Washington Arms Conference of 1921 and intercept and decode the messages of instruction from Tokyo to the Japanese delegates. It

(continued on page 10 col 5)

Frankly Speaking

THE UBIQUITOUS SAVKER

In his speech at the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Bombay Shroff Association Mr. C. B. Mehta, the President of the Association, aptly described the role of the Shroff, or the indigenous banker, in the present banking system of the country in the following words: "The indigenous banker is the main agency which controls the money market in the wide and scattered areas of the country. The linking of this agency, therefore, as the conduit pipe to the Reserve Bank reservoir, is an indispensable need for the even and uniform flow of money." As for the fears he expressed about the probable loss to the money-lending classes on account of the measures that are being enacted in various provinces to give relief to the agriculturist, admitted by him to be "groaning under a heavy load of debt," they are much exaggerated. It is in the interest of the money-lender as well as the peasant to give due relief to the latter by equitable compounding of debts. It is neither wise nor humane to suck the peasant dry or, to vary the metaphor, to kill the goose that gives the money-lender the periodical golden egg. As for the "sanctity of contracts" of which Mr. Mehta makes so much, let it not be forgotten that there are contracts and contracts and that the claim for a whole pound of flesh is not always just. The claim for an unending residual debt, when the principal has been paid ten times over, may be lawful; but insistence on the claim is execrable rapacity.

VOICE OF HUNGER?

The plight of the Thalma peasants as represented by them to the Political Agent is pitiable. Burdened with heavy taxes and intolerable conditions under the present method of land settlement, they have been reduced to such a pathetic state that sometimes, they say, they have to sell their children to pay the revenue tax! Their misery has recently been further aggravated by the imposition of "Lattha" (Prohibited Export tax) on the export of their cotton. As they submit in their memorial, "this tax and prohibition to dispose of our goods to traders have thrown on us additional distress resulting in our not getting even the barest living." The condition of peasants in Indian States as well as British India is generally deplorable but the tragic circumstances that the Thalma peasants have revealed will hardly find a parallel. The Administration of the State being under the supervision of the Political Department, the Government of India are under an obligation to the people of Thalma to safeguard their ligitimate rights. The peasants demand the removal of their grievances, including the re-settlement of land revenue on reasonable terms, abolition of the Lattha tax and removal of restrictions on trade. Will the Political Department of the Government respond to this wail of hunger-striken people?

UNTENABLE OBJECTIONS.

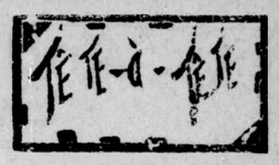
The objections urged by the Bombay Municipal Commissioner against Mr. Bakhale's Bill about shop assistants are mostly one-sided and could well have come from the proprietor of a shop. His first objection is that the Bill will give rise to vexatious interference with shop-keeper's business by the Inspectors. But that is based on an untenable assumption that Inspectors' visits must necessarily be vexatious. Another objection is that in the absence of compulsory education the limitation of hours of work will only give rise to enforced leisure which the shop assistants will waste in loafing. This implies that what is assumed to be light work should have no limitation whatsoever, however prolonged that "light" work may be and amidst howsoever unhealthy surroundings, and that exploitation of child labour must continue till the Municipality is in a position to provide compulsory instruction. A Municipal Commissioner is expected to be capable of a juster estimate of human values.

FALSE GLAMOUR.

The Association of Doctors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of the Bombay University has submitted a representation to the Municipal Commissioner complaining that there is a tendency to prefer doctors and surgeons possessing foreign degrees in making appointments in the G. S. M. College and the K. E. M. Hospital, even though those degrees are inferior and the men possessing them have inadequate teaching, clinical or operative experience. We do not know if there is ground for the complaint in the institutions named. But we know that many in the country are deceived by the false glamour that is attached to foreign degrees. Responsible institutions like the G. S. M. College and the K. E. M. Hospital ought to be above suspicion in this matter. Failure to recognise our own highest medical degrees is injustice alike to the persons holding the degrees and the Universities conferring them.

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP CONFERENCE.

The fifth session of the All-India Council of the Federation of International Fellowship, which met at Wardhaganj recently, though it was not heralded by any fanfares of publicity, must be recognised to be one of the most notable Christmas gatherings. It was presided over by Prof. P. A. Wadia, and the venue was selected at the special desire of Mahatma Gandhi, whose regrettable illness, however, prevented him from participating in the deliberations. Perhaps, the most important topic of discussion was that relating to the question of proselytization. The resolution passed at the session must commend itself to every independent thinker. While recognising the right of the individual to conversion in the sense of a purely spiritual change of heart, the Council observe that they cannot regard migration of the Harijan community from one faith to another as in the nature of conversion'. The conference also condemned the anti-Indian propaganda started by certain missionary bodies abroad by means of films etc. Another very agreeable decision was that relating to starting rural reconstruction work on an inter-religious basis. The concluding speech of Prof. Wadia is a clarion call for unity and for "an earnest rethinking in terms of human life." The proceedings of the conference deserve to be pondered over by all thinking persons.



TUG-OF-WAR AT NAVAL CONFERENCE

—Headline.

Would it not be better to describe the game as "Hide and "Seek" or better still "Blind Man's Buff?

Not that "Tug-of-War" is an inapt expression in this context. It is quite apt—only literally so!

* * * *

"Mr. Eden", we are assured for the umpteenth time, "is giving his close personal attention to the whole problem raised by the Egyptian United Front . . . ."

No doubt Egyptians are duly grateful for the "close personal attention"—though, in the circumstances, one almost wishes it was not so exasperatingly close and not so literally personal.

* * * *

Maulana Shaukat once again emphasizes that "unless we can forget all our differences there is no hope for India."

We hope by sheer repetition the Maulana after all succeeds in translating the "unless" into an accomplished fact.

* * * *

Super poison gas capable of wiping out entire cities and destroying great pieces of enemy territory, is described, by an American scientist as "an unattainable ideal."

But what a glorious ideal!

And anyway there are people like Mussolini who, when they gas, can achieve as effective results as may be expected of the "unattainable ideal."

* * * *

Italians are said to have used poison gas on the northern front in Abyssinia resulting in the death of many civilians including women and children.

Martyrs to "civilization"!

* * * *

The Governor of Madras recently captained a cricket team against the Madras Cricket Club.

We hope the other provincial heads too would play the game—and not in cricket alone.

* * * *

For thirteen years, says Signor Gayda writing in "Giornale d'Italia," Fascism has been tranquil.

Then this is its unlucky year.

* * * *

Addressing an official durbar in Chittagong the Commissioner said the year 1935 was memorable in several ways, one of these being the passing into law of the new Government of India Act.

Poor 1935 that it should have to suffer such associations!

* * * *

"The new constitution", he went on to say in a rather poetic vein so surprisingly refreshing in an official's utterance, "was a machine delicately poised and balanced and it was essential it should be lubricated by rational goodwill and genuine broadminded patriotism and not have its wheels clogged by personal or sectarian jealousy."

Cheers and encore!

But isn't the description of the constitution as "delicately poised and balanced" a confession that it is perilously top-heavy and based on unstable foundations?

* * * *

The Raja of Aundh says if the Indian princes really loved their subjects and had at heart their good and progress they need not grudge the transfer of some powers to their people as the interests of the two are identical.

What, however, intrigues us is that if the interests of the two are identical and the princes entertain the same feelings of love and devotion to their subjects as the Raja of Aundh would like them to have, why not transfer all—and not merely 'some'—powers to the people?

* * * *

A fellow was holding forth on the merits of his watch.

"That's nothing," said his pal. "I dropped my watch into the Thames a year ago, and it's been running ever since."

"What! The same watch!"

"No, the Thames."

Italy's Spies Out For Negus

Pretender Gugsa Falls Victim To Promise Of Throne

(From Our Correspondent).
ADDIS ABABA, (By Mail).

In time of war it has been found necessary to employ espionage organisations in the territories of the enemy. As it is an established practice, one might expect that so highly developed a country as Italy would also use such an organisation in Abyssinia. The loose, crude, and imperfect development of Abyssinian society naturally lends itself to the successful operations of an enemy espionage organisation, and there is no doubt that an extensive system of espionage on behalf of Italy exists in this country.

In proof of this it is only necessary to remember the capture of certain spies in the last few weeks. One is said to have been shot immediately upon discovery in the Ogaden, and the fate of the others is still unknown but may be conjectured.

There are people here who believe that preparations have been made for a long time by spies in the capital to light up the roofs of certain houses when at the arranged time an air raid is made by the murderous bombers of the Italian air force. It is whispered that at least three secret broadcasting sets, the whereabouts of which are unknown, are actually being operated and are sending messages to the Italian forces.

RADIO IN MOTOR.

It was while doing this that this week one Hungarian named Farago and one German named "Harun-el-Raschid" were arrested and deported the same day from this country. The police suspected their activities a couple of weeks ago and even searched their houses, but could not find anything. They had very cleverly fitted a radio transmitter apparatus in their automobile through which they communicated with the Italian authorities. Last Friday a transmission of suspected news was heard in the central radio office of Addis Ababa, and at once the police was deputed to find out the transmission apparatus. It was at three o'clock in the night that the police succeeded in catching the above mentioned Hungarian and German spies while they were operating on their automobile transmitter. The very moment they were notified to leave the country, and by the 7 o'clock morning train they left it under a police escort.

TASK OF SPIES.

The chief tasks to be carried out by the spies is to discover military secrets such as the quantity of arms entering the country, where they are deposited, and what possibility there is of bombing these depots. They have also to communicate the number of troops mobilised, how they are to be distributed on different fronts, and how they are armed and supplied. They have also to carry out the dastardly task of spreading false rumours of defeat and disaster among the civil population. Connected with this are their attempts to create dissatisfaction among the various chiefs against the Emperor in favour of the discontinuance of the struggle against the Italians.

It is rumoured here that some of the Italian spies have been caught in possession of certain documents showing that they intended blowing up the railway bridges on the Addis Ababa—Djibouti railway line. It was while carrying out these activities that the convicted spies were caught.

FALSE PRETENDER.

Some of the great Ethiopian chieftains have already been approached and offered heavy bribes to betray their country but most of them are men of irreproachable honour and indignantly refused. Only the treacherous and corrupt Ras Haile Selassie Gugsa has accepted to betray h' country. This man has absolutely no claim of any description to the throne of Ethiopia, bu could not resist the glittering prize which the Italian agents promised him in return for abandoning his country's interests.

It would be interesting to find out the wages and payment which are paid to the Ita'i" spies; they must know that discovery means that they will inevitably be sentenced to death, in accordance with international law. Wherever high wages are paid there will be men and women who will be prepared to play this dangerous game and besides being branded with the ignominious name of spy and traitor take the terrible risk.

OUT FOR NEGUS.

There are many foreigners even of Abyssinian birth who are undoubtedly pledged to the service of the Italians. That the Italian spies are very active in this country is also proved by the fact that the Italian military authorities always have succeeded in knowing the whereabouts of the Emperor. If the Italians had no such information from the' secret agents, it was absolutely impossible that they could have been able to reach Jijiga jn twenty minutes after the Emperor left that place. Again in th first week of this month th arrival of the Emperor at Dessye was kept absolutely secret, still o the very next day of his arrival there, that town was bombard by more than a dozen Italian airplanes, Obviously they were searching for the Emperor.

It has been denied that a bomb was found in the Emperor's palace but to those who know, it seemed at the time to have been a very reasonable possibility, seeing that so many spies are to be found in the capital and in the interior. One imagines that the constant petty frictions between the chiefs might tend to encourage a system of espionage which flourishes upon dissension among the opposing forces, and in combination with the large expenditure of Italian money in other directions, the Italian espionage organisation in Abyssinia may give this country a great deal of trouble before the end is seen of the conflict.

BOOM IN NITRATE INDUSTRY

Heavy Orders On Italian Account

(SPECIAL CABLE).
PANAMA, Jan. 7.

Considerable shipments of Chilean nitrate used in the manufacture of high explosives have been made recently to Azores for orders presumably on Italian account.

Nevertheless, shipments to the United States remain well ahead, as large quantities are being taken by the great powder firm of Dupont. Chilean reports state that the nitrate industry is recovering after the long slump, and the present activity recalls boom days of the war.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, Jan. 6.

It is expected that the writ for the by-election for the Scott'sh Universities will reach Edinburgh to-morrow.

Nomination Day will probably be fixed for January 13. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald will be one of the candidates.—Indian Allied News.

Sequel To Supreme Court's Ruling

Roosevelt Declines To Comment & Confers With Mr. Wallace

Treasury Suspends All Payments And Collection Of Taxes Under A. A. A.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
WASHINGTON: January 6.

President Roosevelt declined to comment on the Supreme Court's decision. He is now conferring with Mr. Wallace, Secretary for Agriculture, and Mr. Cummings, Attorney-General.

After that, it is expected the President will try to reach his original objective of helping the farmers by inducing the States by means of financial support, to adopt their own acts, implementing the Legislation which is now defunct.

General Johnson, the original administrator of the New Deal, said, if the decision is made every form of farm-relief by the United States' Government will be unconstitutional. It has left the administration no alternative but to launch a campaign on the issue of the Constitution.

"Fight Now On"

Mr. Edward O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau, which is a powerful farmers' organisation, declared: "The fight is on. This time, it will be with gloves off."

(LATER).—President Roosevelt's conference with Mr. Wallace and Mr. Cummings lasted for two hours. No decision has been reached with regard to the new legislation, but they agreed to ask for funds in order to pay off the farmers for the performance, under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, of contracts entered into prior to to-day's Supreme Court decision.

The Treasury Department announces complete suspension of all the payments and collection of taxes under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

U. S. SUPREME COURT ADJOURNS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The Supreme Court adjourned until next Monday without announcing its decisions on the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Bankhead Act. Ruling may come a week hence or later.—Reuter.

U. S. And London Silver Market

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Mr. Morgenthau, the Secretary to the Treasury, states that the U. S. Treasury purchased silver in London yesterday although the major programme of the Treasury remains to purchase in the various scattered markets.—Indian Allied News.

MARKETS THROWN INTO CONFUSION

But Wall Street Is Not Pessimistic

(SPECIAL CABLE).
NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

All the country's markets were thrown into a momentary confusion by the Supreme Court's decision yesterday invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The first response to the Court's ruling was a determined buying movement in America's staple commodities, but second thoughts prompted considerable selling, and the trend of the markets quickly became mixed with the loss of the most of the earlier gains. Foodshares were strong in the New York Stock Exchange, a jump therein encouraging the rest of the market, but selling almost immediately appeared on fears of a possible impairment of the purchasing power of the farmers. A majority of Wall Street authorities opine that new legislation will quickly be forthcoming, with a view to prevent serious injury to the rural population's purchasing strength, but food packing, cotton and textile interests welcomed the decision on the theory that it would result in lower prices for consumers with a consequent increased consumption. The general round-up of opinion indicates that Wall Street is not inclined to expect any important interruption in the American recovery movement, despite a possible temporary confusion and unsettlement.

ADMINISTRATION STOPS PAYMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

With the abolition of the processing taxes as a consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court that the Agricultural Adjustment Act is unconstitutional, the Government is faced with the necessity of finding 602,000,000 dollars.

The Government will also lose 200,000,000 dollars which will be impounded by the Courts. Trade experts forecast that there will be cheaper cotton and also a greater volume.

The Government has already taken action on the decision and has stopped all payment under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, until there are further instructions.

After a conference with President Roosevelt after the decision had been made known, Mr. Davis, the Administrator of the Act, declared that the money which was now held in the General Treasury Fund, representing collections which have not yet been expended, would remain in the Fund, until the Court decided the question of the right to recall money by Statute.—Indian Allied News.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S COTTON HOLDINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

The decision of the Supreme Court that the Agricultural Adjustment Act is unconstitutional has had a speculative effect on the markets.

The Government's holdings of cotton amount to 4,607,175 bales. It is believed in some quarters that the Government may utilise the cotton to pay the farmers for the reduction in the acreage under cultivation in 1936 in the absence of any amounts which would have been recovered from the processing taxes.—Indian Allied News.

HAUPTMAN'S EXECUTION POSTPONED

(SPECIAL CABLE).
NEW JERSEY, Jan. 7.

Hauptman's execution date has been postponed for a few days. Reports are current that Governor Hoffman of New Jersey is still seeking new evidence on Hauptman's behalf, and that he may reprieve him to allow time for investigations. Meanwhile, the New Jersey Court of Pardons has announced that it will consider Hauptman's plea of clemency.

INDIAN TEAM TO MEET "AUSSIES"

"Hindu's" Criticisms On Selection For Lahore Match

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

The Secretary Minerva Cricket Club Madras, wires:—

Commenting on the selection of the Indian Team to meet the Australian tourists in the third unofficial test match at Lahore, the "Hindu" of Madras says:

"A glance at the list of players chosen to represent India at Lahore reveals that the scurvy treatment meted to South India is apparently to continue. It is passing strange that the selectors have ignored the claims of A. G. Ram Singh, the brilliant Madras, all-rounder, especially after his remarkable display against Hyderabad last week. A left-hander of his undoubted merit and versatility should be a distinct acquisition to the All-India Eleven and a thorn in the side of the Tourists. While summing up the Inter-Provincial match we pointedly referred to his claims to represent India and it is surprising the Selection Committee has not given due weight to the local Association's recommendations. Our Calcutta correspondent wires to us that Amarnath is a doubtful starter at Lahore. The regret that South India would share with the rest of India at his absence, if it proves unavoidable, would be tempered if the Selection Committee were to announce that Ram Singh has been chosen, in his place. We trust it is not too late either for the Madras Association or the Selectors to act in this matter.

"For the rest the India Team looks well-balanced, on paper at any rate.

Cricket lovers throughout the country will heartily congratulate Wazir Ali on being chosen Captain. He is a player of great experience and his triumph in the Quadrangular should inspire him to success on this occasion.

MEMBERS SUE POONA LIBRARY

Letting Out Ground Floor Is "Ultra Vires", They Contend

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Jan. 6.

The Managing Committee of the local City Library figures as respondent in a suit filed by some members of the institution in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court in Poona. The applicants pray that an injunction may be issued against the respondents asking them to refrain from acting on a resolution passed by the General Body of the Library authorising the Managing Committee to let out the ground floor of the Library Building. They contend that the said resolution is 'ultra vires' as the Library Building cannot be used so as to make it a paying business concern.

ALLEGED THREAT OF PROSECUTION

Congress Jubilee At Kopbal And Its Aftermath

DHARWAR, Jan. 7.

Mr. R. S. Hukerikar, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

The Kopbal (Nizam's State) Congress Jubilee celebrations passed off peacefully on January 3.

The subordinate officials took statements from the prominent citizens who participated in it. Messrs. Raghavendrarao Chaklabbi, Pleader, Puttabhat, Jahagirdar and landlord and others, it is alleged, were threatened with prosecution.

Congressmen hope higher officials would not spoil the fair name of the State.

Negus Accused Of Murdering Lij Yasu

Italians Use Poison Gas On Northern Front

Women And Children Killed By Barbarian Mode Of Warfare

DESSIE, Jan. 6.

It is believed that as a prelude to the new Italian offensive in the north, the Italians have displayed renewed activity during the past week from Walkait district to Makhale.

Aerial reconnaissance and bombing raids have been very frequent, but the casualties admitted by the Ethiopians are proportionately very small.

Gas has been used in several places and has resulted in more numerous casualties, mainly to civilians including women and children.—Reuter.

VILE PROPAGANDA

(SPECIAL CABLE).
ADDIS-ABABA: Jan. 6.

It is reported that the Italian aeroplanes on the Northern Front during the past week have dropped leaflets accusing the Negus of murdering Lij Yasu, the deposed King of Abyssinia, who died last November, it was officially stated from general paralysis, and Ras Hailu, ex-Ruler of Gojjam, who is reported to be still alive as an honoured prisoner in the Palace, at Addis-Ababa.

The leaflets urge the Ethiopians to rebel against the "upstart Emperor, who has illegally displaced the line of the Great Emperor Menelik."

Lahore—The City Magistrate tried both jathas which were led by Sardar Mastan Singh (Advocate of Rasur) and Sardar Autar Singh (Bar-at-Law of Gujranwala), respectively, and sentenced them to one day's simple imprisonment each.

RED CROSS SITES TO BE CAMOUFLAGED

(SPECIAL CABLE).
PARIS: Jan. 6.

Although it is contrary to the traditions of International Laws, the Ethiopian Government intends to camouflage the Red Cross sites and ambulances, owing to the frequency of Italian air-attacks, says the "Havas" correspondent at Addis-Ababa.

Disguising the camps according to the colour of the ground will be among the means adopted.

ABYSSINIA'S REQUEST TO LEAGUE

Italy Will Not Oppose Enquiry

ROME, Jan. 6.

It is officially stated that Italy will not oppose Abyssinia's request to the League of Friday last for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry to Abyssinia to study the conduct of the war.

An official spokesman declared to-day that Italy has admitted over fifty foreign journalists to the battlefields and she believes that she is conducting operations in the full view of all observers.

The Abyssinian request to the League of Nations alleges that the most callous methods are about to be used against Ethiop'a and urges that prompt act'on be taken to prevent such atrocities, 'the memory of which would prove an insurmountable obstacle to the restoration of peace."—Indian Allied News.

BOATMEN FALL OUT

Ten Injured Sequel To Clash In Karachi Harbour

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, Jan. 7.

Karachi Harbour was the scene of a clash between the crew of two boats in which sticks and missiles are reported to have been used.

It is stated the boat "Alimurad" was loading coal on the Napier Mole boat-wharf when the boat "Usmania," an Arab boat came alongside for discharging timber. The crew of one boat dismantled the rigging of another from the buffer upon which the clash ensued between the crew who were Kachis in one case and Muslims in the other.

The Harbour Police rushed to the spot and restored quiet. About ten persons were treated for injuries in the hospital and discharged.

GERMANY'S THIRD POCKET BATTLESHIP

(SPECIAL CABLE)
BERLIN, January 6.

Germany's third 10,000 ton pocket battleship with Admiral Graf Spee was commissioned at Wilhelmhaven in the presence of the survivors of battles of Coronel and Falkland islands.

Arrest In Rio de Janerio

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 7.

The police have arrested a man named Harry Berger who is alleged to be the head of the Communist movement in South America. It is stated that he was formerly a propagandist in China and India. Many documents and letters were seized.—Reuter.

Our Kathiawar Letter

IN HONOUR OF VICEROY'S VISIT?

Rajkot Ban On Gandhi Caps

(From Our Correspondent).
BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 6.

In view of the forthcoming tour of H. E. the Viceroy in Kathiawar arrangements are being made for the reception to be given. Bhavnagar State has issued an order to merchants and well-known citizens to report to the police authorities of the arrival of any guest at their places. Railway authorities are also informed to keep a keen eye on any newcomer on that day.

Rajkot Durbar's order banning the wearing of Khaddar (Gandhi) cap is much resented in political circles. The students are advised to shout "Jay" of H. E. the Viceroy as he passes along the main road.

Palitana and Porbunder States have also issued orders for having an eye on new-comers on the day H. E. alights there. Palitana State's order for painting the shops on the day of Viceroy's visit has stirred public feelings.

By a Darbari communique issued in Rajkot people have been prohibited to go along the road on which H. E. the Viceroy's car is to pass and also not to open the doors and windows of their houses at that time. Agency authorities at Rajkot are also preparing for a big Darbar.

LOCALS DISCONTINUED

Bhavnagar State has discontinued the running of local trains between Wadhwan Camp and City despite protests from the citizens, who were facilitated by these locals.

H. E. the Viceroy's visit programme for Dhrangadra has been cancelled owing to the State's stringent monetary condition.

CITY OF KHARTOUM WILL NOT BE SALVAGED

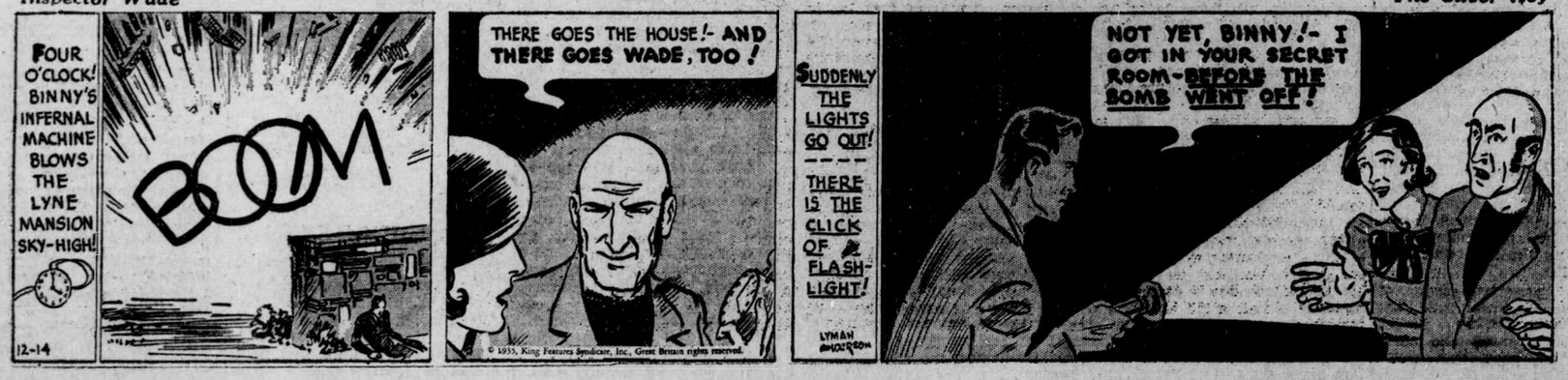
Divers Recover 71 Mail Bags And Seven Bodies

CAIRO, Jan. 6.

The City of Khartoum will remain at the bottom of the sea. Divers have recovered 71 mail bags and seven bodies, all of whom died instantaneously from fractured skulls. The divers report that no further bodies are inside the hull.—Reuter.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*


FOUR O'CLOCK! BINNY'S INFERNAL MACHINE BLOWS THE LYNE MANSION SKY-HIGH!
BOOM
12-14
THERE GOES THE HOUSE!- AND THERE GOES WADE, TOO!
© 1935, King Features Syndicate, Inc., Great Britain rights reserved.
SUDDENLY THE LIGHTS GO OUT!
THERE IS THE CLICK OF A FLASH-LIGHT!
LYMAN ANDERSON
NOT YET, BINNY!- I GOT IN YOUR SECRET ROOM-BEFORE THE BOMB WENT OFF!

Bright Prospects For Trade Union Unity

Working Committee Of N. T. U. F. To Meet In Bombay

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NAGPUR, Jan. 7.

The Working Committee of N. T. U. F. will shortly meet in Bombay to discuss unity proposals, and also the question of investing more powers to the joint labour board. There is also a suggestion that Provincial Labour Boards should be established with a view to bring rival groups into closer contact. The proposals for Provincial Boards are expected to meet the approval of Mr. N. M. Joshi who stands for "Unity by Stages."

Further details regarding unity talks among Labour leaders in Nagpur last week show that in the course of joint discussions between N. T. U. Federation and the T. U. C. leaders, when Mr. N. M. Joshi raised an objection as to why the united body should be styled as the T. U C., Mr. R. S. Ruikar, president of the T. U C. assured that he was prepared to give a blank cheque on behalf of his organisation. He also assured Mr. Joshi that as regards questions of high politics, he was agreeable to the suggestion that a two-thirds majority should constitute the coercive majority.

It is further understood that the Sub-Committee appointed by the T. U. C. to bring about unity agreed to the acceptance of the Federation constitution as that of Central Labour organisation, and to the election of office bearers and the first executive on a fifty-fifty basis. No affiliation to any foreign organisation was also one of the conditions of the Unity formula.

Interviewed by me, several Trade Unionists who had assembled at Nagpur expressed the view that the time was now ripe for unity and that the presence of Mr. Giri would have gone a long way in paving path for unity.

WAR MAKES MILLIONAIRES

Eritreans Pile Up Huge Fortunes In Few Months

ASMARA, (By Mail).

Many people are making their fortunes in Eritrea out of the war. Most of these people are Eritrean natives. The biggest fortunes are being made by the transport contractors. I met a man in Massaua who had already put aside a mill on Lire (£16,660 at par of exchange) though he started with a capital of only £330. With this he bought a lorry. He found he could hire it out at £20 a day at a profit of something like £15 over running costs. Now he has a fleet of 25 lorries and is literally coining money. He is a swarthy Arab and is only one of many.

Shop-keepers are another class of profiteers especially those who sell all the little adjuncts of civilised life—watches and clocks, thermos flasks and fountain pens, leather goods (from pocket books to bags), camp kit and Flit pistols, toilet requisites and so forth. For such things there is a constant and high demand; and prices have soared.

ENGLISH WHISKY DISAPPEARS

But prices vary very widely. Food is not much more expensive than in Rome, if you take the ups with the downs though the meat is inferior and the chickens at a price very much smaller. Bread and wine are Government controlled and are cheap. So are pharmaceutical products. But some things like potatoes, for example, cost fifty per cent more than they do in Italy, while wood is almost worth its weight in silver. Three shelves knocked together to serve as a chest of drawers—out of old packing cases—cost me 18 shillings. And now that the sanctions have come English whisky has disappeared off the market.

Some things on the other hand are extraordinarily cheap. Even at the official rate of 60 lire to the £1, a cup of absolutely delicious coffee can be obtained everywhere for two pence halfpenny and it is surprising to find some foreign-made articles required in the tropics, such as solar topies and dark glasses, cheaper than in either England or India.—Reuter.

Jhalawar Remits Rs. 30,000 Land Revenue

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan. 5.

Replete with lofty sentiments, the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar's speech, introducing the State budget for the New Year, sought to neutralize the evil of one man's rule, when he said "I am brothers' keeper" and that the material and moral welfare of his subjects would be his constant care. "The lowest mortal in Jhalawar" proceeded the Ruler "has his or her remedy at my hands" concluding the Maharaja made a laboured defence of his policy.

A voluntary cut of Rs. 6,000 in the Maharaja's Personal Allowance, a permanent reduction in land revenue of Rs. 30,000 an allotment of Rs. 6,000 for Rajput Boarding House formed some of the salient features of the budget. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been earmarked for the metalling of a road in the district.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

Nizam's Govt's Invitation For Next Session Accepted

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, January 7.

With a few sectional meetings more the Indian Science Congress will conclude its session to-morrow.

It is understood that in response to invitation from Sir Akbar Hydari on behalf of Nizam's Government, the next session of the Congress will be held at Hyderabad under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur Venkataraman of Coimbatore.

Maharaja Holkar will be "at home" to the delegates this afternoon.

AUTHOR OF 'BENGAL LANCERS'

Arrives In Delhi To Write "India Revisited"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, January 6.

Mr. H. Brown, author of the book "Bengal Lancers" arrived at Delhi to-day by air from London. He will stay at Delhi for a fortnight after which he will visit several stations in India.

He informed the "Associated Press": I am not interested in politics but in religious philosophies of India which the East has so much to teach to the West. I am in India after thirteen years and my next book for which I am gathering information will be "India revisited."

LAND FOR HARIJAN COLONY

U. P. Govt. Agree To Grant 20 Acres At Reduced Rent

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

The Government of the United Provinces have agreed subject to the concurrence of the Legislative Council of the Harijan Sewak Sangh getting twenty acres of land in Chandpur Salori, village within the Municipal limits of Allahabad at the concessional rate of a rent of Rs. 10 per acre for building a Harijan Ashram and colony. The ordinary rate of rent would be Rs. 30 per acre.

The scheme of the Harijan colony has the approval of Mahatma Gandhi and the financial support of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Mystery Disease Claims Heavy Toll In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The mystery disease "Jhinjhinia" which suddenly made its appearance in Calcutta suburbs about a month ago and has so far baffled all efforts by medical experts to trace its etiology, has been claiming victims in Calcutta proper by leaps and bounds. Total attacks recorded to-day are 15, including a minor daughter of Mr. Rezaur Rahaman, Deputy President of the Bengal Legislative Council, thereby bringing the total number affected during the last seven days to nearly 100.

Although very few cases of attack generally prove fatal, the progress of this mystery disease seems to have spread mild panic among the city population.—United Press.

Early Bills In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Few Government measures of a non-contentious character will as usual be introduced in the Assembly at the commencement of the session in February These will probably include a bill intended to remove doubts recently raised by conflicting decisions of Courts on the question of original jurisdiction under the Letters Patent.

KESHUB CHUNDER SEN

(continued from page 6)

been the passion of the Hindu mind, and the ancient Hindu civilization was based on it. The cultural progress in our country has always been preceded by religious revival.

In his last public address, "Asia's Message to Europe," delivered a year before his death (8th January, 1884), Keshub denounced sectarianism as a deadly sin, exhorted the West to eschew it and enter into fellowship with all truth with all goodness. It is but natural for the people of the East to be catholic in religious principles as the blood of the world prophets, who were all born in Asia, courses through their veins. "All the principal religions of the world", says Keshub, "are like brothers that have journeyed far away from the same common home (Asia). Each is singular, yet in the whole group you trace a family likeness, a fraternal resemblance. Amid endless varieties there is an unmistakable national identity." None of the different religions bodies is to give up its individuality but "let all sects retain their distinctive peculiarities and yet let them unite in fraternal alliance." He pointed out that there were signs that the liberal minded men and women of each denomination were advancing in spiritual fellowship towards a central church. "This central Union Church," he continues, "is no utopian fancy, but is a veritable reality, whose beginning we already see" among the nations of the earth. Already the right wing of each Church is pressing forward, and the advanced liberals are drawing near each other under the central banner of the New Dispensation." Did Keshub mean to find a new sect under the name of "New Dispensation"? Let him answer. "We preach not a new sect, but the death of "sectarianism, and the universal reconciliation of all churches." "New Dispensation" signifies a new light vouchsafed from heaven to the present age, revealing the harmony of all religions. The prophets that appeared on the earth at different times and in different places bore messages from God, and their lives and works marked different stages in the evolution of humanity to a higher and higher level. These are services of revelation of the Divine purpose in uplifting humanity. The originality of Keshub's spiritual genius lies in the fact that he found a connecting link among the different religious dispensations and all that is good and noble wherever found. There is nothing incongruous in assimilating them all in one's character, nay, they all go to perfect human nature.

No New Sect

"Asia calls upon Western nations," Keshub goes on, "to abjure sectarianism and join the Catholic Church in the name of Christ, the Son of God. Nay, I would go further and declare Christ to be the centre of this Broad Church. I have said that the vanguard of each sect will advance towards a common centre, and form the Catholic church of the future. Who can better represent this centre than Christ Jesus?" When Keshub says that Christ is the centre of the Universal Church, he means thereby the Ideal of the Sonship of God, which is typified in Jesus Christ of history. The Sonship of of God includes all that is true and noble manifested in the world, hence sectarianism cannot find a place in Christ-ideal. Keshub worked to lift up India to this higher level of Catholic-mindedness. What else can help India better to unite her people that she may attain her true greatness?

Keshub in his life-time was very much misrepresented, and his true greatness and services to his country and mankind were not fully realized. But we rejoice to find that the value of his life and mission are being more and more appreciated in this country and elsewhere. And to-day on the day of his ascension (8th January), we pray for peace to his soul and glory to the cause that he upheld.

Success Of Congress Jubilee In City

B. P. C. C. SECRETARIES THANK CITIZENS FOR SPLENDID RESPONSE

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following press statement.

The celebrations in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress are now over and it is no doubt a matter of pride to the citizens of Bombay that they proved a unique success.

We take this opportunity of expressing our heart-felt thanks to all those hundreds and thousands of persons and scores of Institutions who readily responded to the call of the Congress and splendidly contributed to the glorious success of the celebrations. This spontaneous response on the part of the citizens has once again demonstrated the great hold that the Congress has got upon the city. It is impossible to name every one of the Institutions and the persons who worked for the success of the celebrations. However, a few have got to be mentioned for the outstanding services that they rendered.

We are sincerely thankful to the donors who made small and big donations to the Jubilee Fund.

We are also thankful to the institutions who co-operated with us, particularly the business associations, which declared the Jubilee Day as a public holiday for business.

TRUSTEES OF PATHASHALA

It is difficult to express our gratitude adequately to the Trustees of the Goculdas Tejpal for the readiness with which they put the premises of the Pathashala and the surrounding areas at the disposal. They also allowed us to put the Memorial Tablet in the building.

Our thanks are particularly due to Mr. Bimal Sharma who was practically in charge of all arrangements.

We are also thankful to the Excelsior Electric Works of Bombay who willingly undertook to do the work of electric fitting and decoration at a nominal cost.

The Chicago Telephone and Radio Co. has never failed the Congress on big occasions like this and their loud-speaking and radio arrangements left nothing to be desired.

VOLUNTEERS THANKED

Hundreds of volunteers belonging to various organisations who worked day and night to make the celebrations a great success certainly deserve appreciations of their services. Miss Safia Somjee with her band of smart lady volunteers rendered splendid services by selling button-hole flags, Jubilee lockets and other articles. The Gandhi Seva Sena lady volunteers kept best arrangements at the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.

Besides these, many other volunteers organisations, including prominently the Shri Jain Swayam Sevak Mandal, Bombay National Guards, the Cutchi Lohana Yuvak Volunteer Corps, the Kapad Bazar Maratha Volunteer Corps, the C.V.O. Jain Boarding Volunteers, rendered useful services. The students of the G. T. Pathashala and the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya rendered good service.

We are thankful to all the Gymnastic Institutions and many other sportsmen in the city who contributed their best and made the sporting events a success. We are grateful to all those artists and musicians who helped us in our various programmes, and particularly to Prof. Deodhar who arranged the programmes.

RANGANAYAKI CASE

Defence Counsel Argues "Enticement Was Continuous"

Referring to the charge of enticement at the resumed hearing of the "Madrasi Girl Aeroplane case" before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Tuesday, Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, counsel for the prosecution, submitted that enticement was continuous.

In the above case, it will be recalled, R. N. Kapoor, a Punjabi share-broker, stands charged with enticing, detaining or taking away and committing adultery with a married girl named Ranganayaki, at the instance of S. S. Raghavan, brother of the girl.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the complainant while Mr. A.R. Gadkari, assisted by Mr. Vyavaharkar defended the accused.

Mr. Acharya contended that as long as there was inducement held out to the girl in any way or manner, there was enticement. He then proceeded to give what he called an "unchivalrous illustration" of enticement.

DEFINITION OF "PERSON"

Anent the definition of several words contained in the section and explained by the defence counsel, counsel for the prosecution said that a "beneficial construction" should be put on those words. He pointed out that the "person" in the Indian Penal Code meant any person, company of persons or body whether incorporated or not. That definition, counsel held had been accepted in the Indian Penal Code and that it had been further explicitly laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code that in places where a definition had not been given, only that definition which had explained, should be accepted.

Counsel then proceeded to define the word "take away". Citing several Madras High Court rulings, counsel said that "taking" consisted in deprivation of control of the state of mind of the girl coupled with the conduct of the accused but for which there could not have been an offence.

Apropos of the evidence led by the prosecution which related to facts long before the offence took place, counsel submitted that his object in doing so, was to show to the Court how the previous conduct of the accused had shaped things in the case, how it had brought about such a state of mind that Ranganayaki had been led to think that she ought to stay with the accused or that she actually refused to leave the accused.

It was also his object to show to the Court that actual "inducements, allurements and blandishments" were used by the accused.

Counsel had not finished explaining the word "leave of the court", when the Court rose for the day and further hearing of the case was postponed till to-day (Wednesday).

ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS AND NEWSPAPERS

President Exempts Rule Of Supplying Copies In Case Of 47 Journals

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

The Associated Press understands that Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Legislative Assembly, has decided to modify the present practice requiring the members always to supply copies of newspaper articles referred to in their questions. A ruling was given by Sir Shanmukham Chetty on September 7, 1933.

Certain members of the Assembly made representation to the President who after consulting various departments has now decided that in the case of 47 newspapers mentioned in the list forwarded to the members which are received in the office of the Director of Public Information and which are available for reference to the departments concerned it will be sufficient if members in future merely indicate, in the body of their questions, the date of publication and other particulars necessary for their identification.

In the case of other newspapers, however, the President has directed that the members when making references to the articles appearing in them should continue to send copies of such articles along with the notice of their questions.

(Continued from column 7.)

and sanity demands that they adapted themselves to the changed conditions, gave a decent burial to the crude and antiquated ideas based on mere superstition or shadow of religion and refrained from interfering with the legitimate liberty of their less fortunate fellow-creatures.— Yours, etc.

M. B. KARANJAWALLA,

Ahmedabad, January 2.

Superstitious Gift

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was shocked to see the other day two 'Bhaiya' milkmen pouring two bottles of fresh pure milk into the sea as (superstitious) offering—This is sheer waste of fresh milk unpleasing to God. I beg to suggest to dairy owners to ask their 'Bhaiyas' not to throw pure milk into the sea but to give the remaining quantity of unsold milk or undisposed of milk instead to blind emanated beggar children in the street or to stray dogs or send it to a orphanage or 'Pinjrapole' which will be an offering acceptable to God. Religion should be restored to its pristine purity by being rid of such superstitions like the above.—Yours, etc.

ZOROASTRIAN.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"A Senseless Cartoon"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was pained to read this morning the remarks of your Staff Correspondents on the cartoon that appeared last week in our weekly: "The Congress Socialist."

The loyalty of the Congress Socialists to the Congress cannot be impeached, for they have proved their loyalty through service and sacrifice. Their allegiance to the Congress is seen in the very name of the Party. But their allegiance is to the revolutionary traditions of the Congress, to the ideals of freedom and equality which it seeks to realise.

The cartoon taken in the context of the elections had nothing "senseless" about it. In the election, the Congress Socialist Party had put forward its programme and was contesting the election on that programme. It is the firm opinion of our Party that unless the line adumbrated in the programme is accepted by the Congress the Indian Freedom Movement is in danger. The policy of drift, of "open mind" and of indecision so characteristic of the "orthodox" Congressmen become a danger to our movement because of the grave national and international crisis confronting our country. To face a crisis with an "open mind" is to court disaster.

The Party honours the great leaders who have, through incessant toil, created the great organisation and have inspired the freedom movement in the country. But it firmly believes that unless the purely "national" policy, on which the Congress has been evolved so far, is given up in favour of the "class"—the class of the disinherited and the dispossessed—policy, the freedom movement cannot proceed further and cannot realise its cherished destiny. The need for a Party within the Congress with a socialist ideology arose from the fact that the Congress leadership refused to give up its policy of class collaboration which had, due to social development, become a fetter to the freedom movement.

The Lucknow Congress will have to decide unequivocally on all the issues put in the forefront by our Party in the election, and if it seeks to serve the ideals it embodies it will have to take the road we have chartered out. It is for these reasons that the craft of the old policies was shown leaking and sinking. It was not an attack on the Congress—the very title showed that our destination was Lucknow—but it was a reminder on the eve of the election to the voters of grave issues facing the country and the impossibility of facing them successfully except through the Socialist way.

Thousands of voters endorsed our position on Sunday last and that is our vindication. The Congress Socialist Party exists not to sing paeano of praize to the Congress but to take her out of the present cul-de-sac and to lead her with firm steps to her implicit ideal—an egalitarian commonwealth. The old philosophy of the Congress is unable thanks to its inherent limitations, to organise for the victory and the Congress if it is to be true to its ideals will have to seek a new philosophy, a new policy, a new plan of work. If all this sounds "senseless" to your correspondents I appeal him to have patience and read the Congress Socialist regularly, for it is its business to enlighten the sceptics and critics.—Yours, etc.,

ASOKA MEHTA.

Jan. 7.

Speed Of B.B. & C.I. Trains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is difficult to understand as to why the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities seem to turn a deaf ear to scores of complaints made through the columns of "The Chronicle" regarding the speed of the suburban trains. In these modern days, the speed of these trains can well be said to be 'tortoise-like'. Will the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, which claims to have the interests of the passengers' at heart, look also into the begging and hawking nuisance, which is proving a veritable burden to the passengers? The passengers come across the same 'seasoned and professional' beggars moving throughout the day. Passengers do not get a proportionate comfort from what they pay for the railway fares. Will the railway authorities consider begging and hawking nuisance along with the major question of increasing the speed of the suburban trains?—Yours etc.,

K. D. K.

KHAR.

Podar High School

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me to draw the attention of the authority of Sheth Anandilal Podar High School through your esteemed column.

The said authorities have issued orders to recover, from Matric students, the fees for five months, which amounts to Rs. 30|- payable in this month. With the university examination fee the amount will be Rs. 45|-. May I inquire of the authorities if they ever considered the monetary condition of the parents of the majority of students whose income is perhaps less than Rs. 100? Will they be able to pay the amount demanded at a time.

I request the authorities to recover the fees by three instalments as it is the practice in the schools under Sarvajanik Education Society of Surat. Otherwise, I fear, the protest will burst out from the parents of such students as cannot manage to arrange for the money within a short notice. I hope the authorities will be wise enough to learn from the experience of others.—Yours, etc.

B. R. DESAI.

Guard's Chawl,
Santa Cruz, Jan. 5.

Untouchability, Blot On Civilisation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every one who has the welfare of the Harijans at heart will feel great satisfaction at the sympathetic attitude of the Progressive caste Hindus of Nasik who are out to remove the grave disabilities and deep humiliation unjustly inflicted on poor Harijans. It is quite deplorable that in these days when every one naturally expects legitimate liberty of choice and action poor Harijans should be denied the common rights and amenities by being subjected to most unfair and humiliating treatment at the hands of caste Hindus. Concrete instance illustrative of this detestable system may be multiplied by scores but being reluctant to take up your valuable space I would rest content with quoting only a few of them.

It is not an uncommon experience for the unfortunate Harijan to be prevented from taking his seat in the railway compartment and compelled to stand in the gangway till the Journey's end—a piece of effrontery on the part of caste Hindus for which there can be hardly any justification. If by chance he should touch the touchable in a crowded thoroughfare, it is sufficient provocation for the latter to jump at him and hurl insults and abuses. He dare not use public tap or well without incurring the odium of the villagers for to them it is an act of pollution. He cannot reside in non-Harijan locality and have free intercourse with other people. He would be risking his very existence if he attempted to enter a temple or for the matter of that any place of worship and offer prayers in common with the rest of the congregation for from their point of view it would tantamount to open act of profanation. Even his little and innocent children are not immune from caste tyranny. They cannot attend public schools and other institutions except under certain disabilities. In view of the above undesirable conditions widening the gulf and promoting bitterness and animosity between the rival sections it is a difficult job to reconcile the plea advanced by Mahatma Gandhi that untouchability is on its last legs. It is, indeed, a cruel irony of fate that though the much-despised Harijan proves himself useful, nay indispensable, in the performance of a multiplicity of odd jobs all contributing to sanitation and cleanliness he should be a victim of ruthless and almost inhuman treatment at the hands of the very persons whom he serves in his humble way. What would be our plight, I ask, if out of sheer desperation the Harijans conspired and downed their brooms and baskets if only for a few days? May God spare such a dire calamity.

In the eyes of our Supreme God all His creatures stand on one common level but, unfortunately, it is the man-made laws that are responsible for splitting humanity into tiny fragments of castes and sub-castes, divisions and sub-divisions with the disappointing results which are self-evident. Whether Dr. Ambedkar, the accredited leader of the so-called untouchables, will succeed in eradicating this age-long evil by resorting to the contemplated conversion of himself and his down-trodden followers to some other religion results alone will show but one must at the present moment take off his hat to the Doctor for his unremitting efforts and unbounded enthusiasm in awakening the public conscience to the wrongs inflicted on his community and for mobilising all his energies for their uplift. It is, therefore, upto the caste Hindus to realise that times are always changing

(Continued in Col. 5.)

MacDonalds Going Native

BEATEN OUT OF ENGLAND THEY ARE HEADING NORTH

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The MacDonalds are going native. Beaten out of England at the general election, Ramsay Mac. and Malcolm, father and son, are heading due north in their efforts to reach Westminster, writes Mr. William Bartley from Glasgow.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was to-day invited by the Scottish Universities Conservative Association to be their candidate at the by-election caused by the death of Mr. Noel Skelton.

The delayed invitation was at last unanimous on behalf of the four universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Abeddeen and Edinburgh.

'IN TORY FOOTSTEPS?'

Giving thought to this serious problem Mr. MacDonald was faced with the following difficulties:—

Could he stand as a candidate for a university constituency which, as Prime Minister in 1929, he attempted to abolish? Could he follow in the footsteps of a Tory? Could he accept the invitation of not one, but four Tory associations, seeing that he regards himself as still a Socialist who was deserted by the whole Socialist Party four years ago?

Mr. MacDonald (father) thought long and deep (for nearly thirty seconds by the "Daily Express" clock), and announced: I agree to accept the invitation.

Scottish university graduates—and that includes me and my wife—have now to choose a candidate in what is called a straight fight; it is between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and a Socialist candidate.

The Socialist candidate's name is Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Cleghorn Thomson.

Meanwhile Malcolm, being younger and more agile, has gone still further north

STAND AS LIBERAL

He is asked to stand, not like his father as a Conservative, but as a Liberal in Ross and Cromarty.

Ross and Cromarty is so far north that Mr. Malcolm, if elected would have only Sir Archibald Sinclair between himself and Iceland. In fact, if he went much further he might not be able to get back to the Dominions Office in London before the next election.

Mr Malcolm was asked at a meeting of Liberals, who hold the nomination, to agree (a) to drop his title of "Labour" out of "National Labour," because Socialism smells in these parts, and (b) to support Liberal measures.

It is a Liberal seat, because Sir Ian Macpherson is resigning it on grounds of ill-health.

Mr. Malcolm is reported to have said "Yes" to these demands, and his name goes forward alone for the adoption meeting on Tuesday in Dingwall, which is in Scotland, in the Gulf Stream.

"WHIP" PROBLEM

The question has arisen whether Mr. Malcolm, if adopted, will also accept the Conservative whip. A number of Coservative farmers have arisen and declared that they would not give him the whip anyhow.

They are reported to be scouring the Mediterranean for Mr. Randolph Churchill to ask him whether he will stand. Mr. Randolph Churchill sees so red at the mention of a MacDonald that some people think he must be a Campbell in disguise.

Anyhow, he dislikes the idea of a MacDonald, whether father, son or even to the fourth or fifth generation, and it is quite likely if even one Tory farmer asks him that he will feel disposed to hop all the way from Marakeesh in Morocco to Dingwall in the Aurora Borealis without stopping once at Norwood, West Toxteth or Wavertree.

"DIE-EASY" LIBERAL

Meanwhile the neighbouring province of Caithness and Sutherland, the home run of Sir Archibad Sinclair, Chief die-easy Liberal leader, is going up in flames.

In other words, even if Mr. Malcolm MacDonald were to satisfy the Ross and Cromarty Liberal Association that he is (a) a Liberal; (b) a Tory; (c) a National; (d) a repentant Socialist, half the Liberals would threaten to break away from the Association and insist on running a Liberal candidate against him.

And who do you think that Liberal candidate would be? Why that is one of the easiest political conundrums ever set. There is only one answer. Because there is only one Liberal left. And that is Sir Herbert Samuel.

CULTURAL VALUE OF CONGRESS EXHIBITION

Lucknow Plans Out Ambitious Programme

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition that will be held in Lucknow in conjunction with the Congress Session is expected to be of great educative, cultural and economic value to the country.

CONVENIENT SITE

The Exhibition ground will form the shape of a horse-shoe, measuring roughly about 600 feet in length and 40 feet in width. This will be facing a circular Congress pandal, forming in the middle a spacious square where the Congress flag staff will be erected. On the left hand side of the Exhibition facing the Square will be the pandal for Subjects Committee. The Aishbagh Congress grounds are only five minutes walk from the Lucknow Junction, and it is considered to be of very great advantage for transport purposes. On another side within a few furlongs there is the Aishbagh railway station of the Rohilkhund Kumaon section.

The Exhibition will be divided into four important sections, namely, Khadi, Village Industries, rural and urban handicrafts and dietetics and fine arts.

INDUSTRIES SECTION

The Industries Section will comprise all the important cottage industries and handicrafts. To quote only a few, it is proposed to display, dairy, paddy husking, grinding cereals, oil crushing, preparation of malt, preparation of jaggary, preservation of fruits, pickles, spices, etc. Tanning of leather articles, soap-making, articles made from jute and other fibres and willow work will also be shown to the public in every detail. There are numerous other small industries like pottery, glass wares, cutlery, lac work, lacquer work, hand-made paper and stationary, ink, toys, counch shell, musical instruments, brushes, eucalyptus oil, sandal oil, agarbattis and ornamental works, etc. These will also be divided into smaller sections, namely, exhibits court, implements and demonstration, statistics and village industries bazaar.

It is proposed to demonstrate the most interesting cottage industry namely bee-keeping at the Exhibition.

The dietetics section will give all available information on diet in a simple form.

The Fine Arts Section will include a separate pavilion in which there will be arranged paintings, drawings and photographs of particular interest, displaying mainly the illustrations depicting rural life of the country. The entertainment side will provide for the most ordinary amusements within the reach of the poor villager.—A. P.

BONFIRES OF NEWSPAPERS

Assam's Drive Against Unsympathetic Journals

GAUHATI, Jan. 6

It is reported that a move is on foot here to make a bonfire of all anti-Assamese newspapers at a public meeting to be convened during the next week at Gauhati to record emphatic protests against the propaganda of certain Calcutta and Sylhet newspapers against the aspirations of the Assamese.

It is contemplated that similar demonstrations should be held all over Assam.—United Press.

The Duchess of Richmond arrived at Siliguri on Saturday morning by the Up Darjeeling Mail "en route" to Darjeeling on a short visit.

Prof. KHOSLA'S BEST TONIC

SANJIWAN PILLS

(Admixture of Saffron, Musk, Silajit, etc., etc.)

These pills are specific for Diabetes, Sexual Debility and all other nervous diseases which are taking humanity to an early grow.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Price Rs. 2|8|- per phial of 20 pills.

Sole Agents: THE KASHMIR PUNJAB STORES, Ahmedabad.

PROBLEMS OF SOCIALISTS

Workers And Fund Are Great Needs In India, Says C. N. Vakil

DACCA, Jan. 6.

"Is Socialism practicable in India?" This was the theme of a lecture by Prof. C. N. Vakil delivered here under the auspices of the Dacca University Economic Association, Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee presiding.

The speaker examined fifteen important items in the Congress Socialist Party's programme and criticised that the programme intended to socialise the key industries would leave the cottage industries and agriculture untouched. The greatest obstacle to the materialisation of the Socialists' programme will be the combination of British Imperialism with the Indian States, British Capitalism with Indian Capitalism, as their programme is inimical to them.

The party's difficulty, said the speaker, lay in getting the right type of workers and funds which will not be supplied by the Capitalists. The Socialists elsewhere had to tide over their initial difficulties with funds from the middle classes which are fewer in India. The party cannot get workers from the factories which are fewer and from the agriculturists who, though they form the greatest percentage of the Indian population, are illiterate. It will take much time to organise the agriculturists to appreciate and carry out the party's programme which has many good points in it but which was confronted with many difficulties.—United Press.

SOCIALIST REMOVED FROM D. L. B.

Conference R. C. Chairman's Conviction And Its Sequel

ETAWAH, Jan. 6.

As a result of his conviction Mr. Swaraj Perkash, who was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the first Congress Socialists Conference held here in December, 1934, and who has been released from Fyzabad Jail recently after serving his full term of imprisonment, has been removed by the U. P. Government from the membership of the Etawah District Board.—United Press.

DO NOT NEGLECT LITERARY TRAINING

Engineers Must Be Able To Express Themselves Clearly, Says Col. Temple

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the Institute of Engineers (India) was held this morning in the Senate House. At the commencement Rai Bahadur B. P. Varma, the outgoing president, took the chair.

The minutes of the fifteenth annual general meeting were taken as read and approved, after which the annual report of the Council and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1935, were presented and approved.

Lieut.-Col. (Honorary Colonel) S. C. Temple, Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, who has been elected president for the current year then delivered his address, in the course of which he said:—

The outlook of the student of Engineering has necessarily to be quite different from that of others and that it is the duty of our schools and colleges to widen it by bringing their students face to face with nature, by increasing their powers of observation, and building up their character by teaching self reliance, honest work and devotion to duty and went on to say "I have no doubt that the Engineering Colleges and schools can look after themselves in this respect."

It should begin in the same way as every other real training should begin. It should aim at developing the individual to as great an all round perfection as possible, capable of responding to every call, and of rising to every emergency. Such perfection can only be achieved by the training of body, intellect, and character, and must begin from the cradle. As it is the foundation on which all specialist training is built, it does not require a very early decision in favour of a particular profession. Specialisation should always be postponed as long as possible.

Above all it is necessary that the Engineer should be able to express himself so that his words whether spoken or written will convey to others precisely what is in his own mind. For this the best training is some form of literary education; preferably the study of languages. Of all languages Latin gives the best training to the mind in precise expression and probably French next.—A. P.

ARMY TO TAKE UP RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Scheme Of Instruction Adopted By Authorities

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, January 6.

Fuller information is now available of the scheme framed by the Army authorities in India to do their bit in promoting rural reconstruction. Numbers of ex-soldiers return to civil life every year. Of these, a large proportion return to the Punjab. It might have been expected that ex-soldiers, in view of the training and discipline which they have received in the army would prove better citizens than enlisted men.

In practice, it is found that although they have been taught the rudiments of hygiene and enjoyed a higher standard of living over a period of years than is available in their homes, they tend to slip back into the old days, when they return to their villages and so there is a waste of what ought to be a very valuable asset.

The importance to the army of healthier village populations from which to draw recruits needs to emphasise. From two points of view, therefore,—the value to the community and the value to the army,—it is desirable to link up with the civil authorities in the efforts that are now being made to improve the standard of living in rural areas. Any progress made to improve in this direction will also help to solve a number of new problems presented by the short service system.

The first thing to be done, and this is what the military authorities are now beginning to do, is to interest the men in what is called rural reconstruction while they are actually serving with the colours or even before they join the army.

METHODS OF STUDY.

With a view to obtaining the co-operation of all concerned the following methods have been proposed:

(A) Rural reconstruction will be included in the syllabus of the 1st and 2nd class certificates examinations. Education instructors of units will also attend to demonstrations and refresher courses for civilian school masters where these can be arranged;

(B) A series of lectures will be given to cadets at the Indian Military Academy and to boys at the King George's Royal Indian Schools in order that before they join their units, they may all realize the need for rural reconstruction;

(C) It has been suggested that local committees be formed in each military station. The functions of these committees will be:—

(1) To form a direct link with the civil authorities engaged in rural reconstruction.

(2) To co-ordinate instruction in units and to arrange for demonstrations of improved methods of agriculeure and building at local grass and dairy farms, lectures and distribution of literature.

(3) By keeping in touch with the local civil authorities to make what use is possible of their farms, demonstrations, exhibitions, competitions, travelling cinemas and lecturers' classes and courses and where possible to assist by arranging for the attendance of regimental bands etc.

(4) To arrange for the attendance of instructors at local refresher courses and generally do everything possible to stimulate interest in and to provide opportunities for learning about rural reconstruction;

(5) To provide material for officers before they proceed on district tours and to stimulate interest in rural reconstruction amongst officers so that they may be able to assist in lecturing and demonstrating which will be published in the "Fauji Akhgar";

(D) All Local Governments will be asked to invite all departments and district officers concerned with rural reconstruction to co-operate with the local committees in every way possible so that the best advantage may be taken of the Government rural reconstruction efforts;

(E) It has been suggested that where-ever possible, regimental thrift societies be linked with the civil co-operative system so that the serving personnel may understand the system on which the latter works;

(F) It has also been suggested that recruiting officers after consultation with civil officers should sent samples of village newspapers to units recruiting in the area of each newspaper.

NO EXTRA COST.

Army authorities assure there is no ulterior motive behind the scheme for rural reconstruction in the army but that it is undertaken in the interest of the army as it would help materially to recruit better men from rural classes. The plans do not involve extra expenditure. In the past a soldier was generally recruited from the land owning classes and on retirement lived on pension. Under the short system a soldier would leave the army after five years and return to the village when comparatively young and would possess knowledge of farming and other matters likely to help him attain a getter standard of life.

As regards officers who undertake district tours it is learnt, that such officers generally aim at knowing the conditions of the people from whom recruits are drawn and also attend to the complaints if any of pensioners. This work which was previously undertaken by British officers would henceforward be largely given to junior Indian Commissioned officers who would possess national advantage regarding local language and conditions of life and could very well stimulate interest during their tour in rural reconstruction work.

The village newspaper referred to in the scheme is a paper issued from each district by the provincial rural reconstruction department. At present this is done only in the Punjab. Considerable importance is attached by the army authorities to lectures in military schools as half of the commissioned ranks are drawn from the Indian Army cadets and boys of such schools if properly trained in rural reconstruction would prove a great asset. Local committees to be set up by army authorities would not be confined to officials but non-official co-operation would be welcomed.

UNOPPOSED CONGRESS ELECTIONS AT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 7.

The elections to the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee from the Jubbulpore-cum-Sihora-cum-Katni constituency, were held to-day.

Though the pollings, according to the programme of the elections, were to be held to-day, out of 24 candidates for 12 allotted seats, 9 having withdrawn their candidature in favour of their friends and 3 being invalidated on account of there being some technical irregularities in their nomination forms, the remaining 12 candidates have been declared returned unopposed.—United Press.

Cawnpore Delegates To Congress

CAWNPORE, Jan. 7.

Messrs. Gangasahai Chaubay, Shivaram Pandey and Ramswarup Gupta have been elected as delegates unopposed to the Lucknow Congress from the Cawnpore District with Pandit Ramakant Misra from the Cawnpore-cum-Unao constituency.

Elections in the city are to be held on January 8th, the last date for the same. For 40 seats of the City Congress Committee there now remain only 46 candidates. In case 6 nominations are rejected or withdrawn, the remaining 40 become members of the City Congress Committee, being elected unopposed, and no polling will be necessary.—United Press.

HILSA TRAIN BOMB EXPLOSION ECHO

Alleged Find Of Bombs In Zemindari Kutchery

PATNA, Jan. 6.

Following upon the clues obtained to the recent bomb explosion under a passenger train near the Hilsa Station on the Fatuwa Light Railway, the district police raided to-day a zemindari kutchery at Pakri Thana, Hilsa and after having dug the floor of one room recovered a heavy earthen pot.

One constable being asked to examine its contents put his hand therein and brought out two live bombs which immediately after being placed on the ground burst with a terrific sound. Luckily no body was injured.

It is apprehended that the earthen pot still contains more incriminating articles. The room has been locked and placed under strong guard, pending instructions from higher authorities. Sensational developments are expected.—United Press.

Lucknow's Delegates To Congress

CAWNPORE, Jan. 7.

Dr. Murarilal, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Mr. Gopinath Singh, Mr. Harihar Nath Guru, Mr. Raghubir Dayal and Ghazi Khizir Mohammed were to-day declared as delegates to the Lucknow session of the Congress unopposed.

Of the 34 valid nominations 28 were withdrawn as a compromise had been arrived at last night. So no polling took place.—United Press.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Abdul Gani and eight other Muslims were arrested last night by the Esplanade police, following a raid on a room in the First Marine Lines, Bombay. The accused are alleged to have been gambling with cards.

The police suspect that the accused are involved in several cases of house-breaking and theft, complaints of which were received recently from the Fort area.

The Magistrate ordered them to be remanded on a bail of Rs. 25- each, for a week, pending further investigations.

Jiwahir Ramdas was arrested yesterday on suspicion by the Agripada police, in connection with the alleged theft of a gold watch belonging to Shamsulkhan Haji Shah, residing at Tamahamid building, Arthur Road.

It appears that yesterday at 1-30 p.m. the complainant was washing his feet and had left his gold watch near the spot.

The accused came along, and stated that he too wanted to wash his feet. The complainant thereupon went away, leaving the watch behind.

Soon after he returned and discovered that the watch was missing, and a complaint was lodged to the police station.

The accused was placed today before Mr. P.L. Thakkar, who allowed the accused bail for Rs.30.

BILL COLLECTOR SURRENDERS

A bill collector, employed in a cloth shop at the Mulji Jetha Market, against whom a complaint of criminal misappropriation of Rs. 540 was lodged, surrendered himself at the Princess Street police station.

Nandalal Damodar, who was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day is alleged to have collected the amount from the customers between November 1934 and July 1935 and to have absconded.

The counsel for the accused in applying for his enlargement on bail stated that Nandalal had gone to up-country to see his ailing wife, and as soon as he came to Bombay, he learnt that a complaint was lodged against him six weeks ago. He at once surrendered to the police.

The Magistrate ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. 150 with one surety in like sum.

"SENTINEL" DEFAMATION CASE POSTPONED

The case against Mr B. G. Horniman as Editor, Printer and Publisher of "The Bombay Sentinel," for alleged defamation of Nusserwanji N. Engineer was adjourned to-day by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, till February 4, 1936.

The case arose, it will be remembered out of the agitation in connection with the appearance of a Parsi actress in the film "Jawani-ki-Hawa," the subject matter of the complaint being a letter published in "The Bombay Sentinel" containing the speakers at a public meeting in the Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

The adjournment was taken as the Magistrate's file is congested and though the hearing was fixed for to-day, there was no chance of the case being reached.

Mr. Chinawala, Advocate, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Chelshanker, D. Vyas and Mr. Vasudev R. Upadhiyaya, Advocates, represented Mr. Horniman

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QUICK DASH FOILS POLICE.

Last night Sergeant Birks of the Maharbowrie Police Station sent a bogus punter in execution of a gaming warrant to a room in the Chappawalla Building at C.P. Tank.

The bets, it appears, were accepted, but at the sight of the Police the man who received the bets, Keshao Vithal Acherkar, dashed through the rear door of the room, and scaling a wall, escaped and has not so far been arrested.

A sum of Re. 1-5-0 and a 'sutta' account book were, however, found on the floor near the passage to the room.

The Police applied to Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Court today for the issue of a warrant against the man. The Magistrate ordered the issue of a warrant bailable in the sum of Rs. 100.

Four men who were found in the room at the time of the raid were promptly taken into custody. They are:—Sitaram Bhao, Tukaram Sitaram, Mangesh Moroba and Govind Tukaram. "Sutta" chits and Rs. 15 were seized from the room.

They were remanded on a bail of Rs. 100 at the Girgaum Court to-day for a fortnight.

FOUR INJURED IN TAXI VICTORIA SMASH

Four persons were injured and a victoria and a private carriage were smashed on Sunday night at Walkeshwar Road when a taxi attempted to overtake a motorcar.

It appears that a victoria and a private carriage were proceeding along Walkeshwar Road from the direction of Tin Batti towards Chowpatty on the left side of the road.

Near Mulchand Bhuvan, a taxi, coming from the opposite direction on, it is stated, the wrong side of the road and at a fast speed, attempted to overtake a motor car proceeding in front of it. The taxi in the attempt to overtake, collided with the victoria and the carriage and both the horse-vehicles sustained extensive damages. The driver bolted away after the collision.

Four persons were injured, one man sustaining a fracture.

Enquiries made by the Police, resulted in the arrest of Jamaluddin Karimuddin and Vasant Gopal.

The Police stated that Jamaluddin was the owner of the taxi, and that he had given it to Vasant on contract.

Vasant, it is further stated, was driving the taxi at the time of the collision.

Mr. I.N. Mehta discharged Jamaluddin as he had not committed any offence and remanded Vasant on bail, pending enquiries till January 17.

The story was told before the Dadar Court to-day of how a Pathan, who came to Bombay recently from Afghanistan and who was robbed of Rs. 200/ when on a vistit to Ahmedabad to his relatives' during the X'mas holidays got the accused arrested when he came across him personating as beggar begging for alms at his brother-in-law's house in Bombay yesterday, was told before the Dadar Court to-day.

On his way to the Ahmedabad Railway Station, the complainant Dadgul Mir Ahmed was greeted by the accused Multan Akmadin and two other Pathans who, in the course of a conversation came to know that he was a stranger with Rs. 200/ on his person.

The complainant was offered a drugged cigarette, and when he became giddy, was led into a by-lane, where he was relieved of a wallet, containing the money in G. C. notes, a black turban, etc.

Yesterday at about 10 a.m., when Mir Ahmed was talking with his brother-in-law, the accused came there and was arrested.

Since the Ahmedabad Police want to make some enquiries into the matter, the Magistrate posted the case to the 21st inst.

QUICK WORK BY KINGSWAY POLICE

Theft Suspect Arrested Immediately After Complaint Is Lodged

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A case in which the Kingsway police did quick work on receiving a complaint of loss of property at 3 a.m. this morning from Ramakant Pandharinath Kangle, came up before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho at the Dadar Police Court to-day.

On receiving the complaint in the early hours to-day, the whole of the Hindu Colony (Dadar), where the residence of the complainant is situated, was combed by the police and sentries were posted at every possible approach to the area.

At about 5 a.m. Sayyed Abbas Sayyed (accused) emerged from the IV Lane on a cycle, the very lane where the theft occurred. He was arrested on suspicion, on his not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself.

The accused was wearing a badge of the General Motors (India), Ltd., at the time of the arrest, and on enquiries it was found that he left their service some three years ago!

The theft was regarding a coat and purse valued at Rs. 57, and it was alleged that a bamboo was used in removing them from the room through the window.

The accused was remanded into police custody till the 20th instant.

STUDENT'S DEATH DUE TO TETANUS

Sequel To Injection Given In Dahanu Hospital

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

A verdict of "death due to Tetanus" was recorded by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest, held today on the body of Madhoosudan Anantrao, aged 18 years, the son of Mr. Anantrao Shivajiram Chawan, a Senior Asstt. Superintendent of the Political and Reform Department, Secretariat, at Thana.

It is alleged that the deceased was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital on Sunday last, suffering from Tetanus, which he had contracted as the result of a quinine injection, which he had received prior to his admission in Hospital.

Mr. Chawan stated before the Coroner that his son, the deceased was a student at the Gokhale Education Society's Hostel at Bordi and had been suffering from malarial fever.

On the 5th inst. witness received information to the effect that the deceased was lying ill at the Mission Hospital in Dahanu. Witness went there and saw his son, who was unable to speak as he had lock-jaw.

Witness received information that a week ago, the doctor of the Bordi Hostel had given the deceased an anti-malarial injection.

Witness concluded his evidence by saying that he had no complaint against anybody.

FATAL IRON BAR BLOW

Coroner's Jury Recommend Prosecution Of Customer For Bohra's Death

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The inquest was held to-day on the body of Yusufalli Ismailji a Bohra, who it is alleged, was assaulted on the head on December 25 last by one Babaji Baboo, during the cause of an altercation.

The statement of Abdulali Ismailji, the brother of the deceased, and a Timber Merchant by profession, showed that the deceased was 35 years old and had his shop in 2nd Khumbarvada Lane.

On the 25th of December last, witness received information that some one had assaulted his brother on the head with an iron rod.

The evidence of Dhondiba Anoo, employed as an assistant in the shop of an iron merchant at 2nd Carpenter Street, showed that he knew the deceased who was a dealer in hardware goods and had his shop at Falkland Road. On the day of the incident, a customer came to witness's shop and purchased an iron bar one yard long. Next witness saw the deceased standing against his shop, bleeding from the head, and the customer who had purchased the iron rod, in the custody of the Police.

An important witness was Ahmedali Ganiji, who stated that on the day in question, a customer Babaji Baboo came to the shop to purchase an iron rod. The deceased showed him a few, and as time was being wasted, told the customer "Do not waste time, I am about to close my shop and go for prayers" thereupon the customer is alleged to have got angry in the course of an altercation, he struck the deceased with the iron rod he held in his hand.

Deceased was bleeding and a policeman advised him to go to the police station.

The deceased was not inclined to make a complaint.

Mr. Solomon who appeared on behalf of the deceased's brother stated that it was a case of voluntary assault with a dangerous weapon, as the iron bar weighed 6 lbs, was one yard long, and half inch thick. Furthermore, the Police ought not to have let the customer (Babaji Baboo) get away.

The Coroner's Jury however recorded a verdict of "death caused by injuries received from an iron bar", and were of the opinion that Babaji Baboo should be arrested and charged under section 326 I.P.C.

SANATANIST LEADER'S SENTENCE

High Court Upholds Conviction For Seditious Speech At Poona

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Divatia sitting on the Criminal Appellate Bench of the Bombay High Court yesterday upheld the conviction of Viswas Balwant Devare, a Sanatani leader from Poona, on a charge of sedition, by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Nasik.

Their Lordships, however, reduced the sentence of 18 months to a year but retained the fine of Rs. 500/-.

The Crown case was that the accused delivered a seditious speech at Nasik on May 2, last year while lecturing on "Are the People of India contented?". It was alleged in the lower court that the accused in the course of his speech referred to 1857, Bhagatsingh and the Jalianwalabagh tragedy.

The speech was delivered immediately after the Government had banned the Rath Procession in Poona. It was contended by the prosecution that the speech was directed towards bringing the Government established by law in British India into contempt and hatred.

The contention of the defence was that the speech was a non-political one and delivered 'extempore.' It was denied that the speech was seditious.

Their Lordships, in upholding the conviction, said: "We are unable to find a single word of fair criticism of Government. In fact the speech does not contain any criticism at all. It is a mere catalogue of indictments, which is to a large extent irrelevant. We agree on careful reading that the speech represents an attempt to bring the Government established by law into contempt and hatred, especially when we consider the nature of the audience and the occasion on which it was delivered."

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INTERNATIONAL SPIES

(Continued From Page 6)

still appears to be far better known to the Japanese people than to our own that when the American delegates entered into negotiations, they bore with them knowledge of every move to be made by the Japanese. It is worth noting that Secretary Stimson, when he heard of this breach of international decency, was genuinely shocked, and ordered the wireless plant and the whole undertaking to be closed down. Major Yardley is now contenting himself after a fashion by writing code puzzles for the magazines and selling invisible ink devices to advertisers. But there is grumbling, it appears, among the cryptographers at Washington who have to confine themselves to the preparation of peace-time and war-time codes. It was great fun while it lasted.

Modern military success, many strategists believe, depends largely on the element of surprise. Every new gun, armour plate process, or poison gas, is jealously guarded. Unlike the British and others, the American Chemical Warfare Service absolutely refuses to give out any information whatsoever on toxic gas research to the people who pay for it with their taxes. But every government has some "specialty" up its sleeve; and every government has become exceptionally eager to find out about the progress of its possible foes.

A New Factor

Not to be forgotten, either, as a stimulus to espionage, is the extraordinary degree to which the world has been carved up, since the War, into competing balances of power, belligerent racial homogeneities, and rival economic systems. As if it were not enough to have a basic conflict between the Francophile nations of Europe and the nations bent on revision of the post-war settlements, as well as the rumbling hostilities between East and West, we have seen the creation of irreconcilable philosophies of government in Russia, for example, on the one hand and the Fascist countries on the other. Espionage to-day, moreover, is not merely concerned with forts and other obsolescent war paraphernalia; industrial power is known to be the basis for victory in any protracted or large-scale conflict. Thus the world is full of outwardly harmless person who pass about on reputable errands, but whose real task is to accumulate reliable information on technical developments, chemical inventions, private arrangements for export and import reciprocity, and the extension of commercial credit across frontiers and seas. That is why the Soviet Government created a tempest over the British Metropolitan-Vickers engineers, and in part why European Governments manifested so much sensitiveness about the commercial "observers" the United States had posted on their soil a few years ago.

The Zulus, according to explorers' lore, had a name for it, at least, some of their tribes used to appoint an aged woman of imaginative and suspicious temperament, and delegate to her the task of running down anything that savoured of evil, irregularity, or danger. They called her, appropriately enough, the "smeller out". She was an important member of the community. But she was hardly an expensive luxury.

The Cost

How much money in an impoverished world is going for the single support of espionage, nobody knows. At one time during the World War, Great Britain was spending £1,500,000 a month on spying. M Yves Desbureles, writing in the French weekly, "Vu," asserts that France has been spending about 10,000,000 francs a year on this aspect of modern militarism, as compared to 60,000 000 francs for Germany. Secret sums, not regularly incorporated in the budget or else disguised, are provided by most Governments. Education, relief of the unemployed, constructive unbuilding of the national health, may languish because money is limited. But Paul Fry must have his pay. Why not? He never sleeps and never takes a holiday.

Delhi Delegates For Lucknow Congress

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

At a meeting of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday evening, Mr. Lakshmi Narain, Vice-President, presiding, the following persons were declared duly elected as delegates to the Lucknow session of the Congress:—

Mrs. Parvati Devi, Mr. Keshav Gupta, Mr. Pooran Das, Mr. Kirti Prasad, Mr Pearylal, Pandit Jairam Sharma, Mr. Lakshmi Narain, Mr. Bhagwat Prasad, and Mr. Saktumal.

The difficulties experienced in the last Delhi District Board elections in Meerut were referred to at the meeting. The matter was left to the decision of Mr. Asaf Ali President of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press

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INDIA'S ADVERSE BALANCE OF TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Trade Figures Will Loom Large In Assembly In Forthcoming Discussion Of Bhulabhai's Resolution On Bilateral Agreement

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Trade figures for the month of November 1935, are of great significance, in view of the forthcoming discussion in the Assembly on the Ottawa trade agreement and the resolution tabled by Mr. Bulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly recommending bilateral trade agreements with foreign countries.

Statistics for merchandise for the eight months ending in November 1935 show that while India has an adverse trade balance of nearly 2-1|2 crores against the United Kingdom, there is a favourable balance of nearly 7 crores as against other foreign countries taken together. Imports from the United Kingdom during the period amounted to Rs. 34,41 37,820 while exports to the United Kingdom were Rs. 31,91 64,590. Imports from foreign countries other than the United Kingdom totalled Rs. 45,47,68,408 as against exports amounting to Rs. 52,31,85,679. The total balance of trade in merchandise which was Rs. 22,84 lakhs in 1933 is now only Rs. 15,56 lakhs. The total visible balance in trade is now Rs. 43,44 lakhs as against Rs. 56,39 lakhs in 1933 and Rs. 45,73 lakhs in 1934.

Compared with November 1934, chief increases in imports during the month were in respect of raw cotton, sugar, chemicals, carriages and wagons for railways, cotton yarn, coal tar dyes and cotton piecegoods (grey) chief decrease in exports were lack, fodder (rice bran) jute, cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn. The exports on private account of treasure mounted to Rs. 409 lakhs during the month as against Rs. 603 lakhs during November 1934, a fall of nearly two crores.

RAW COTTON EXPORTS.

It is of interest to note that during the eight months exports of raw cotton to United Kingdom increased from Rs. 180,08,798 in 1934 to Rs. 2,24,37,636 this year. The increase, however, is not so large as in the case of other foreign countries like Germany, Belgium and the United States. Germany took this year cotton, worth Rs. 118 00,800 as against Rs. 71,37,607 in 1934. Belgium imported cotton to the value of Rs. 1,11,32,003 as against Rs. 72 66,668 in 1934. The share of the United States even increased from Rs. 19,02,559 to Rs. 22,50 461. Japan, however, shows a fall from Rs. 13,07,86,030 in 1934 to Rs. 9,49,19,906 this year. It has to be remembered that, while the United Kingdom is expected, under the terms of the Mody-Lees Agreement, to buy more cotton for India, foreign countries like Germany, Belgium and the United States, have, in spite of the Ottawa Trade Agreement operating against them, actually increased their purchases by a greater proportion. Japan, however, has purchased enough cotton to cover the terms of the Indo-Japanese cotton protocol.

Total imports of merchandise during the month as compared with last year increased by 133 lakhs. For the eight months, the increase is 337 lakhs. Exports of merchandise have increased by 225 lakhs during the month and Rs. 406 lakhs during the month. Exports of gold alone during the eight months amounted to Rs. 27,09 lakhs as against Rs. 32,66 lakhs in the same period last year, showing that this source which had helped to maintain balance of trade is slowly drying up.

Exports to Italy have fallen from Rs. 45 lakhs in November 1934 to Rs. 20 lakhs in November 1935, while imports during the month have remained very nearly the same. Rs. 28 lakhs in November 1935 as against Rs. 30 lakhs last year. During the eight months, however, the fall in imports is about half a crore while the fall in exports to Italy is nearly a crore.

"Guru-ka-Langar," or the Guru's kitchen, of the Bombay Sikhs, where caste has no place, distributed food on Wednesday last at Mint Road, on the occasion of Guru Gobind Singh's birthday anniversary.

SAD PLIGHT OF BHILS

Full Revenue Demanded Despite Failure Of Crops Due To Rain Scarcity

The Secretary of the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, writes:—

According to the Government Rules, the Talatis have begun to recover land revenue and the Bhil peasants of Dohad and Jhalod Talukas, are at their wit's end to find enough cash to pay off their dues. Last year the Government wisely remitted 25 per cent. of the revenue on account of low price of grain. The slump in prices of grain like maize, wheat and gram, chief crop of this tract, continues this year.

The rainfall registered in Jhalod Taluka is about 30 inches and this is true only of a small portion of the Taluka, while Dohad Taluka records 19 inches of rain which is abnormally low. Thus two successive years have witnessed shortage of rain. Why, it is asked, the Government does not think it proper this year to remit at least 25 per cent of their dues in view of the prevailing conditions in the Talukas?

Rabbi Crop Failure.

At present the Bhils have some quantity of maize for their daily consumption as the Khariff crop was tolerably good. But the Rabbi crop of gram and wheat is going to be a miserable failure as is apparent even from the sowing of these crop this year. If the authorities are timely and rightly appraised of the situation there will be absolutely no room for different valuation of the 'annawari' of the crop.

To tide with the coming drought in Dohad Taluka particularly the Taluka Local Board has decided to dig in about 40 'katcha' wells at an expense of Rs. 1,000. A sum of Rs. 200 has been allotted to build dams across small rivulets. It has also applied for further special grant from Government.

Last year it had started correspondence for getting special water supply grant for digging 'kutcha' wells and the Government was moved to recommend an amount of Rs. 5,000 as a special grant. Unfortunately this amount was deducted afterwards from the ordinary annual water supply grant usually given to the Taluka Local Board. Those who are conversant with local conditions know how difficult it is to get a village 'katcha' well of given dimensions dug at the low cost of Rs. 25 each. Thus the Taluka Local Board was greatly handicapped from carrying out its scheme of digging 'katcha' wells.

Mandal's Aid.

The Bhil Seva Mandal has been responsible for getting 309 'katcha' wells and 118 dams constructed at the expense of Rs. 4,162-13-0 during last two years. This scheme for ameliorating the condition of Bhils will be proceeded with this year also.

Even in the municipal area of Dohad town the people have realised from to-day the condition of drought. From the interview that the President of the Municipality gave to a correspondent the other day it appears that the problem has not been seriously tackled. The Mamlatdar, it is rumoured, has suggested a practical scheme of water-supply to the town.

Thus when the Government is stubborn naturally the Inamdars and the Talukdars do not show any inclination for remitting their dues.

More Burden.

What is worse is the story of a circular issued by officials that an anna per rupee of the revenue like the Local Fund Cess must be collected from every Bhil Khatedar in order to run the pet Village Uplift scheme of the Government.

As a result of the failure of the rabi crop, the Bhils will find it extremely difficult to find cash to pay the revenue or to repay their debt. The resources of a Bhil peasant are so much crippled these days, that he will hardly find enough money to buy clothing for himself and his family. His voice of protest is feeble and his means of resistance poor. He can only appeal to the Government for remitting at least 25 per cent of the revenue this year as it was done last year because the prices of gram have been since much reduced and the rabi crop is sure to result in failure!

Our Nagpur Letter

REMIT LAND REVENUE

Akola District Agriculturists' Conference Demand

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The third annual session of the Amraoti District Muslim Educational Conference will be held at Dhamangaon on the 19th January 1936. Khan Saheb Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, M.L.A., Nagpur will preside. A Urdu Poets' Gathering will also be held.

REMIT LAND REVENUE

Over five thousand agriculturists assembled at the Akola District Agriculturists' Conference under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Aney, and passed a resolution requesting the local Government to remit the current year's land revenue and the arrears of the land revenue, in view of failure of crops for a successive number of years.

Mr. Aney in his address pointed that the people of Berar suffered from poverty during the last five or six years taking the cotton crop of 1928-29 as normal, equal to 13 annas according to Government Rules, the cotton crop was below two annas, this year. Similar was the woeful tale of Juwar and Rabi crops.

Hundreds had to go back for want of room in the pilgrim special train which left Bilaspur on Saturday last. Another special train is being arranged to leave Bilaspur on 11th January.

WARDHA PEASANTS' DEMAND

The Wardha Agriculturists Conference resolved to request the Government to bring about a fresh settlement as early as possible by reducing the present land revenue by 50 per cent. in view of the present economic and agricultural problems that have arisen out of the successive crop failures for the last five years and consequent highly indebted condition of the agriculturists.

Another resolution requested the Government to open relief works for rural labourers and urged the rural population to introduce hand ginning to provide extra work to the labourers.

GRUESOME FIND

The mystery, although not the cause, of sudden disappearance of Sushil Kumar Varma, a college student of Nagpur has at last been solved by the discovery of highly decomposed human remains in Digdog jungle (Hingna Station House). Death was evidentally due to self-poisoning, because two vultures and a wolf that feasted on the body also were found dead. Identification was very difficult as the beasts of prey had badly mutilitated the body. A cycle belonging to the deceased was also found nearby.

In the final match for the Sir Hyde Gowan Challenge Hockey Cup, the Police Team defeated the Anjuman "A" team by 2 goals to 1.

Although the general condition of standing rabi crops in the C.P. and Berar is fair, winter showers are urgently needed to improve their condition.

FIVE-LETTER CODE SYSTEM

Govt. Await Views Of Commercial Bodies On New Plan

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

One matter of considerable importance to the Commercial public which is at present under consideration by the Government of India is the introduction of the five-letter code system in inland telegraph service. I understand the Government of India have called for the opinions of commercial bodies, both Indian and European on the subject and will consider them before coming to a decision.

Formerly, all over the world there was the ten letter limit for code words according to which a code word could not contain more than ten letters in length, subject to the condition that each such code word had a certain number of vowels to facilitate signalling. As this length was considered too long for signalling purposes, it was decided some years back at the International Telegraph Conference at Madrid that code words should not exceed five letters in length, the rule about vowels being dropped and charges also being reduced. In India, however, the ten-letter rule for code words still continue for inland telegrams, while for foreign telegrams the five letters rule applies. It is now proposed by the Government of India that for inland telegrams also in India, the five letter rule should be brought into force, so that there may be a uniform system throughout the world and the technical signalling difficulties experienced in having the ten letter length for code words may be obviated.

BUSINESS OPPOSITION.

Opinions received so far by the Government of India from commercial bodies show that the new proposal is not welcome to them. They seem to fear that the five-letters rule will increase their charges, but the officials concerned point out that the change will not adversely affect commercial interests, as it is easy for them to make the smaller code word serve exactly the same purpose. They also point out that, since the matter last came up for consideration, telegraph rates have been cheapened. Formerly they could send twelve words for thirteen annas, which was the minimum charge at that time, but now the minimum charge is nine annas for which eight words could be used. The Government apparently feel that for general commercial purposes eight code words of five letters in length each are ordinarily sufficient, while for signalling purposes, ten letters are too long and sometimes lead to signalling mistakes.

It does not appear that a decision will be reached in the near future. The Government are at present awaiting the views of commercial bodies on their proposal, and after they are received and considered, will proceed to pass orders. As this will take some months, there is no immediate prospect of a change in the rules.

BEWOOR FOR BOMBAY.

It is understood that Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, will be proceeding on tour to Bombay on the 9th instant and will return to Delhi on the 13th. He is expected to leave again on the 16th instant proceeding to Patna and Calcutta and returning on the 26th.

GLORIES OF "AYURVEDA"

Tripura Chief Opens Vaidya Shastra Pith At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The glories of Ayurveda, the indigenous system of treatment of India, was recalled by His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur of Tripura while opening the new premises of the Shyamadas Vaidyasashtra Pith yesterday before a large and distinguished gathering and amidst scenes of great enthusiasm and solemnity.

Among those present were Sir Nirpen Sircar, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, the Raja of Nashipur, Mr. J. N. Bose, Mr. Sarat Bose and a large number of Ayurvedic practitioners.

The three-storeyed building of the college and hospital was tastefully decorated in right oriental style with flowers, festoons, and Tripura flags and two decorated portraits, one of Kaviraj Shiromani Shyamdas Vachaspati and other of Deshbandhu C. R. Das added solemnity to the function.

His Highness paid glowing tributes to the memory and achievement of the Kaviraj Shiromani and wished success to the institution named in the memory of its great founder.

His Highness continued:—

"The Ayurvedic system of treatment is eminently suited to our people and most of diseases of this country can't be cured by any other system than Ayurveda. But the only difficulty is want of competent Ayurvedic physicians, which is expected to be removed by this great institution."

In conclusion His Highness hoped Kaviraj Bimlanand Tarkatirth, son of the late Kaviraj Shiromani, would be able to make it an ideal institution, following in the footsteps of his revered father. —United Press.

WHY CALVES BECOME BLIND

Veterinary Research At Muktesar Explained

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE, January. 6

At to-day's sectional meeting of Medical and Veterinary research under the presidentship of Col. H. E. Shortt, I.M.S., an interesting paper on blindness in calves by Mr. J. Rhaddow and Dr. K. C. Sen of Muktesar was read.

Giving a brief outline of the investigation and experimental work carried out at Muktesar during the last two years with a view to determine the etiology the paper proceeded to describe that cows kkept on a dry vitamin "a" deficient or partially deficient ration produce blind calves. That the high production rate of both milk and of off-spring also tends to increase the occurrence of blind calves was another interesting revelation of the experimental work the amaurosis of calves of nutritiaral origin is commonly known to occur in Sind, Baluchistan, Southwest Punjab and some portions of the tribal area of the North West Frontier Province.

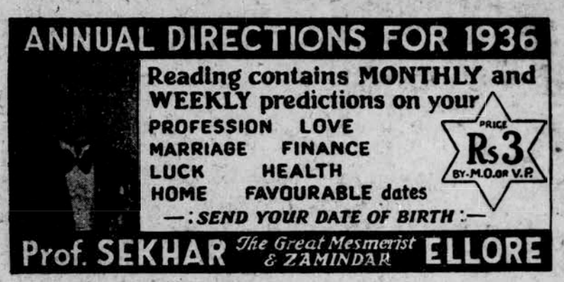
Jubilee Medals And Honours

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Jan. 7.

A grand durbar was held to-day morning at Luxmi Vilas palace, when honours and medals were presented to certain officials and people, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

In the evening ladies of Baroda State will present an address to His Highness Maharaja Saheb.

Swamy Premanand who was popularly known as Ilayachi Baba, an important member of the Anandi Brumha Vidya Saint Mahasabha Girnar, which is known as the Fakiri Parliament expired on Monday at Allahabad. Swamiji had come to Allahabad with the intention to conduct a big 'yagn' during the Ardh Kumbha here, and had it organised on a large scale.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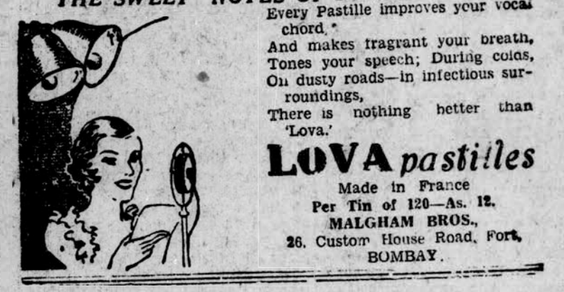
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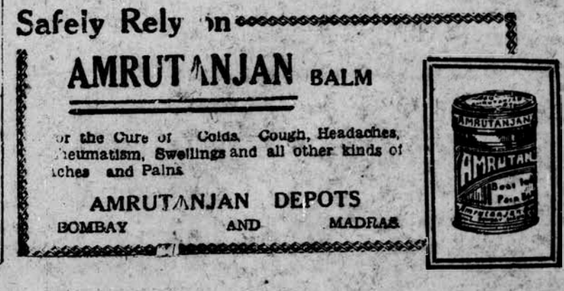
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Growth Of Indian National Congress

MR. S. K. RATKLIFFE'S SURVEY

It is not often that so precise a date can be fixed for the birth of a great political movement as in the case of the Indian National Congress. It came into existence fifty years ago to-day—on December 28, 1885. That was the actual birthday of Indian political nationalism, which in its completed half-century has had a history of bewildering vicissitudes.

There were no politics in India before 1880, when Lord Ripon began his Liberal viceroyalty. His term of office was ended within four years. Lord Ripon initiated a scheme of local government and, partly through what we now know to have been an accident, he championed the Ilbert Bill—a simple departmental measure, designed only to modify the powers of Indian magistrates, but destined to produce incalculable results. There can be no doubt that the fierce opposition organised by the British in India against the bill and against the Viceroy himself taught the leaders of the educated Indian community their first lesson in the uses of agitation. The country was ripe for political activity; but there was significance in the fact that the chief architect of the new movement was not an Indian but a Briton—Allan Octavian Hume.

A son of Joseph Hume, the Radical economist M. P., Allan Hume had spent thirty-three years in the Indian Civil Service Unlike the bulk of his fellows, he settled at Simla on retirement, being convinced that a further and a difficult duty was required of him on behalf of India. The Pax Britannica had failed to solve the economic problem. The Indian people must be stimulated towards self-help, or, as he held, an accumulated discontent, grounded in poverty, would become a serious peril to the British power. Hume threw out the plan of an annual conference for the furtherance of political reforms. It should provide, he thought, not only a meeting-place for reformers from all parts of the country, but also "the germ of a native Parliament"

The First Congress.

The first Indian National Congress, held in Bombay, was a small and embarrassed affair. The delegates numbered only 72, and bringing them together had been no easy task. Few indeed, fifty years ago, were the Indian public men who were qualified to preside over such a gathering. The choice fell upon W. C. Bannerjee, an impressive Bengali barrister, then a law officer of the Government of India and later the most eminent of Indian counsel in London. An unmistakable note of loyalty was struck on this occasion, and for many years thereafter, for the founders of the Congress looked upon British rule as a dispensation of Providence, and the Government, to begin with, was rather more than benevolently neutral.

The National Congress grew up rapidly. The second meeting—Calcutta, 1886—was attended by 440 delegates, and three years later the movement had become so important that the committee was able to offer the chair to Charles Bradlaugh, who acted as a general representative of the Congress in Parliament. From the beginning of the movement a British committee of the Congress was maintained in London, largely through the steady generosity of Sir William Wedderburn, who accompanied Bradlaugh to Bombay in 1889 and, many years after, himself accepted the presidency, as an elder statesman of the Liberal regime.

The aims of the National Congress were inspired by British Liberalism. The leaders were all widely read in Parliamentary history, and most of them were keen students of English political methods. Representative councils, the opening of careers to Indians in the public service, a reformed revenue system, and increasing control of the purse—these were the points of the National Congress programme in its earlier stage. One of its founders, Dadabhai Naoroji—a little, pink-skinned Parsee, called by the great Lord Salisbury "a black man," who lived to be 92, sat for a while in Parliament for a London constituency. It was unfortunate that no one of their English supporters in the House, after Bradaugh's death, possessed the gift of speech and all the more so because of the oratorical powers of the National Congress leaders in India. Several members of the group (Surendranath Banerjea and Lalmohan Ghose, of Bengal, in particular) were speakers of extraordinary talent, while in G. K. Gokhale, who died in 1915, the National Congress possessed statesman who would have graced any Parliament of Cabinet in the world.

The Dividing-Line.

The first—the Liberal—period of the National Congress closed with the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon in 1905. It was decisively ended with the agitation provoked by Curzon's partition of Bengal. The parallel between Ireland and India in respect of political agitation, was always obvious, and the transformation of the National Congress was striking similar to the Irish transition from Parliamentary Nationalism to Sinn Fein The partition of Bengal was fought with the weapon of boycott, and although the National Congress, including even Gokhale, gave formal approval to the boycott and to the Swadeshi crusade (forerunner of Gandhi's spinning wheel), it was plain enough that the newer Nationalism had almost nothing in common with the original Congress spirit and programme.

In 1907, three years before the Morely-Minto Reforms, B. G. Tilak, the extremist leader, a strange combination of political agitator and Hindu zealot, broke up the Congress at Surat, and for many years the Moderate and Nationalist wings met in mutually repellent conferences. In 1916 Annie Besant, returning to politics in her old age, created a resounding diversion with her Home Rule for India League. In 1919, amid the post-war economic distress and the terrific excitement of the Amritsar shooting, M. K. Gandhi emerged as the prophet of civil disobedience and immediate Swaraj, and by 1920 the Indian National Congress was in his hand. Mr. Gandhi went to prison in 1922, at a critical moment in his career. Civil disobedience had created an unmanageable situation, as it was to do again eight years later under conditions of far greater disturbance and unprecedented mass emotion. The Indian National Congress was a political organisation, and apart from political activity, it could have no function. Yet the dictator it had accepted in 1920 was anti-political and, as he himself confessed, had as a political leader proved to be a disaster. The salvation of the National Congress, therefore, depended upon other leadership, and twleve years ago the necessary man seemed to have been found in C. R. Das, of Bengal, the one great province which Mr. Gandhi had been unable to conquer. Das led his Swarajist followers into the council elections of 1923, but his death a few months later made a further change in the scene.

Gandhi and Nehru.

Mr. Gandhi re-entered the arena on the wave of Nationalist animosity which accompanied the Simon Commission, and in 1928 he served his famous twelve months' notice on the British Government: full Swaraj by the end of 1929 or the resumption of civil disobedience to the limit. Mr. Gandhi by that time, however, was being condemned by the Left wing as a Moderate. He resisted the demand for a plain declaration of independence, so that in 1930 it was Jawaharlal Nehru who dared to raise the flag of the Indian Republic.

The National Congress party was and is by far the largest and strongest political party in India. It is again to be tested by the first elections under the new Constitution. But it would be accurate to say that the Indian National Congress as created fifty years ago passed away at the advent of M. K. Gandhi who, ironically enough, describes himself as the pupil and heir of G. K. Gokhale.

Lahore—A petition of the official liquidation of the People's Bank of Northern India in liquidation that Lala Harkishenlal be declared insolvent, was heard on Monday by Mr. Justice Monroe of the Lahore High Court. It is understood that issues were framed and the hearing was adjourned till 9th instant.

H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda going to the Id-gah to greet his Mus'im subjects on Id-day. In the picture His Highness is seen at the left on an elephant.

LAND CLAIMS IN CANTONMENTS

All-India Association Urges Changes In Amending Bill

The All-India Cantonments' Association has submitted a memorandum to the Government of India on the Cantonments Amending Bill of 1935, urging the Government to accept, besides the Select Committee's amendments a few fore of the "changes" suggested in the Associan's memorandum.

Giving a general outline of the changes proposed, the memorandum says:—

"The Association supports the view of Committee that whereas the present allocation of duties to local Government should remain as they are, yet the Governor-General-in-Council be given powers of superintendence, direction and control. The consequent changes made in the body of the Bill are desirable.

"The Association has supported the proposal of appointing civilian graduates as Executive Officers of Cantt. Boards and forming a service of their own. The present suggestion of the Committee to divide the pay equally between Government and the Boards has also our support, provided that if for some time any of the Class 1 Executive Officers, who receive very high pay and above Rs. 500, are retained in any Cantonment, no part of their pay should fall on the Board, as it will be financially impossible for them to bear the same. Besides in the opinion of the Association quite a number of Executive Officers appointed after the year of 1925, are not educationally fit to undertake the duties of Chief Officers of a Corporation. Hence we have proposed an examination to test their efficiency.

DEMAND FOR MAJORITY

"Although the Association does not subscribe to the principle that official majority must continue in the Cantonment Boars, which are local self-government bodies when under the proposed constitutional changes, the number of elected members even in Central Government is going to be enlarged, and in the presence of official President and powers of suspension, re-reference, and veto vested in the Military authorities, yet in view of changes proposed in the Bill, the Association wishes to give up its demand of 2/3rd elected majority, in order to give the proposed constitution a trial, and watch its working.

"The device of Statutory Bazar Committees of elected members as suggested by the Committee in bigger Cantonments seems an experiment worth trying. But in order that the intentions of the Select Committee as expressed in Para 6 (b) of their Report may be brought in action, the wordings of the section, concerned requires amplification.

"The dropping of a number of clauses placing disabilities on elected members are welcomed by the Association.

QUESTION OF LAND

"The most contentious matter however, is what we call the land problem in cantonments, which is causing immense suffering and harassment to public. In the report of the Committee, it is declared that the intention of the Government is not to assert its rights to cantonment lands in bazar areas. Yet this has not been provided in the wordings of proposed Section 181 of the Act. The Association has therefore suggested changes in its wordings incorporating the above exception. Then the scope of the Section must be confined to encroachment on Government land and not to any objection. The Military Estates Officer is not a municipal body and as such he should deal only with Estates question and not take other objections in consideration. This function must be performed by Boards, which will have a statutory official majority.

"There is a lacuna in the law at present. No time limit has been prescribed for demonlition of buildings under Section 185 and hence the Association proposes six months on the basis of Punjab Municipal Act.

WATER SUPPLY

"In the matter of Water Supply, the Association in the former memorandum accepted the principle that M. E. S. water and its rates and conditions should not be forced on civilian residents against the will of their representatives. We are glad to learn that the Committee has expressed "the hope that in practice the official majority will not over-rule the wishes of the elected members."

"We also support the principle enunciated in Para 19 of the Report that the cost to the consumer should not be more than the neighbouring municipality."

"There is just one more important amendment, which has been urged and that refers to the provision of appeals under a certain section of the Cantonment Act. As Schedule V is under Amendment in the proposed Bill, it is an opportune time to provide executive appeals under certain necessary sections, which do not exist at present.

"Lastly the Association submits that the above amendments are essential to remove hardships of the public and ensure smooth working of the Cantonment Boards and hence prays that the same be embodied in the Bill."

Our C. P. Letter

OUT TO CONVERT HARIJANS?

A.-I. Catholic Conference Urges Organised Efforts

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, By mail.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Nagpur was held under the presidentship of Mr. Abbas Ali Kamal, and adopted two resolutions recommending that whereas the Government of the Central Provinces intends to repeal the Municipalities Act of 1922, the meeting requests that the Government should introduce the system of reservation of seats for Mussalmans in the Municipalities similar to such reservation in other provinces in India. That such reservation should be given to each Municipality according to Muslim percentage of population in each town with adequate weightage.

OUT FOR EVANGELIZATION

The following resolutions were passed by the All-India Catholic Congress, held at Nagpur during the Christmas week:—

In view of the great opportunities offered for the conversions of the "Untouchables" at the present day, the Congress urges that steady, systematic and organised efforts should be made for the evangelization of the 'downtrodden' people by means of social service by laymen and the establishment of schools, orphanages, etc. and calls upon the laity to co-operate wholeheartedly with the heirarchy in the removal of their legitimate grievances.

It was proposed that the methods followed by Mr. Lievins and his successor in Chota Nagpur be tried with Aborigines in other parts of India with a view to promoting their conversion.

LABOUR WEEK

The following programme has been chalked out by the sub-committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress for the Labour Week: 4th February: to be observed as "Strike Day" in general and G. I. P. Strike Day in particular; 5th February: "Trade Union Organisation Day"; 6th February: "Anti-repression Day," 7th February "Anti-War Day", 8th February: "Unemployment Day", 9th February: "Red Flag Day", February 10. "Anti-New Constitution Day". Feb. 11 "Working Class Demand Day."

Harijans Made To Pay For Water

ANDHRA SANGH REPORT CITES INSTANCE OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRACTISED WITH VENGEANCE

The following is a brief summary of the Third Annual Report of the Andhra Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh.

The work of the Sangh during the year under report was mostly educational. The Sangh is at present running 22 hostels in the various districts, of which 2 are exclusively for girls. 314 Harijan boys and 38 girls are receiving free boarding and lodging in these hostels. The Sangh has spent a sum of Rs. 9,479 during the year on these hostels.

The Sangh is at present running 8 Day schools, and 18 Night schools, in which 714 boys and girls are being educated. Besides these night schools, industrial sections are attached to the hostels at Guntur and Pedakothapalli, where 4 Harijan boys are taught tailoring and 4 more weaving. The Sangh has spent a sum of Rs. 3,516 on these schools.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

During the year under report, the Sangh awarded 153 new scholarships—2 are for elementary education 123 for secondary education, 3 for collegiate education, 22 for technical education and 3 for midwifery training.

Wherever possible, preference was given to students studying for technical courses, as the problem of 'Unemployment' is already staring in the face of Harijan youths who receive ordinary education.

As in previous years the President of the Sangh, Sit. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu has been giving 38 free Vernacular daily newspapers, 13 weeklies and 1 monthly to various Harijan Institutions and individuals. Bsides these, 25 free newspapers are being supplied to Harijans, and local workers are encouraged to read them over to the Harijans of the locality.

ECONOMY.

The Sangh is at present running three co-operative credit societies, one co-operative foot-wear manufacturing and sale society on a small scale, and two retail grocery shops where provisions are sold at cheaper rates to Harijans. The Sangh has also given relief on the occasion of fire accidents to the extent of Rs. 189, clothes, soaps, and other materials worth about Rs. 588 were distributed among the Harijans. One Harijan was advanced a sum of Rs. 50 to open a barber's shop.

During the year, the Sangh run two free dispensaries for Harijans for the first six months, after which they had to be discontinued for want of adequate funds.

The report states that not much work was done by the Sangh this year, in respect of wells. Four wells were repaired and four new wells were constructed in Harijan quarters.

'UNTOUCHABILITY' WITH A VENGEANCE

During the inspection tour of Mr. B. K. Bhandari, the Inspector of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, an instance of untouchability practised with vengeance was brought to the notice of the Sangh. It was of selling fresh water to Harijans in the village of Bommalur in Kistna District. Mr. Bhandari wrote:—

"It was a revelation to hear that the poor Harijans of this place have to pay for their drinking water in summer. The well in the colony has got brackish water. Hence they have to go to a private well where a person charges 4 seers of paddy per month for each house for pouring one potful of water in the morning and another in the evening. The colony which contains about 50 houses has to pay about Rs. 9 a month if the money value of the paddy is calculated. They have to pay like this for four months in the year. This year it extended to six months. This is untouchability practised with vengeance against these unfortunate people. . . . To subject them to pay for drinking water is too ignominious a tale to tell."

The Sangh stated in its report that distressing tales of Harijans for want of proper drinking water facilities are to hand from many places; and appealed to the public to help the Sangh adequately to relieve the distress even to a little extent.

The report then gives out the Sangh's proposals for work in the coming year, such as survey of public schools streets, wells, etc., still closed to Harijans in different districts, wide publicity of G. O. No. 2660 asserting the right of the depressed classes to public wells, tanks, schools, etc alleviating the distress of Harijans in the matter of drinking water facilities etc.

The report concludes: "Times have changed; days are moving fast and a New Era is fast approaching. The suppressed and the depressed will have their effective say in shaping the future of the country As humble workers in the sacred Harijan cause, let us help them to stand on their own legs Then we all stand for ever, and there will be no fall."

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Reserve Fund ..... Rs 22,50,000
Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA.
BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Dwarka and Kapadwanj.
LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.
Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities
W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION
OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN
The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castophene should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.
Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

PILES
Fistula, Sinus, Foul Ulcer, etc., magically cured by Ulcerine without knife; used both internally and externally. Harmless soothing. Ask free details. NEW FORMULA CO. Kandi, Bengal. KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

BURGLARS WHO WERE IN HURRY

Carry Away Rs. 500 Property But Leave Behind Rs. 2,000 Jewels

JUBBULPORE, Jan 7

A sensational and daring burglary, resulting in the loss of property worth several hundred rupees, is reported to have occurred here in a house situated in the Gole Bazar.

From enquiries made it transpires that Mr. Narayan Swami, an employee in the office of the Divisional Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, while he was lying fast asleep in his house, burglars broke into it and cleared away with three boxes containing clothes, cash and jewellery.

It is further reported that the burglars tried to open the boxes on the banks of the Omti nulla, but as they were in a hurry, they could only manage to run away with property worth about Rs. 500, and left behind them the jewellery worth about Rs. 2,000 which was seen lying scattered all over the area, on the following morning by a passers-by. The burglars still remain untraced.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Jan. 7.
S S Jalaveera, J V Griffiths, Moulmein and Rangoon via Colombo and Coast Ports, Scindia Steam Navg. Co. Ltd.
S S City of Baroda, L Nicoll, Karachi, K Nixon & Co.
S S City of Swansea, R E Teague, New York, via Karachi, F F Campbell & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Jan. 7.
S S Acardo, D T Keddie, Abadan, Burmah Shell Oil S. & D. Co.
S S City of Kobe, J Campbell, Liverpool and Antwerp, via Marmagoa and Calicut, K Nixon & Co.
S S British Chemist, W W Thomas Abadan, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.
S S Jehangir, W F Clifton,, Rangoon, Turner Morrison & Co.
S S Hakubusan Maru, N Iwata, Karachi, Mitsui Bushan Kaisha.

LOADING.
Bombay, Jan. 7.
S S Silverash for American Ports via Karachi.
S S Pres: Hayes for American Ports.
S S Taijin Maru for China-Japan Ports via Karachi and Singapore.
S S Castalia for Europe Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, Jan. 7.
3 Anyo Maru 5741, Kobe 11-1-36, N Y Kaisha.
5 C/o Barcelona 3524, Karachi, 8-1 K Nixon & Co.
7 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Japan, 11-1 O S. Kaisha.
10 British Chemist 4129, Abadan, 8-1 Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.
12 Barenfels, 4679, Karachi, 9-1, L. E. Edwards Ltd.
14 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 9-1-36 Grahams T Co.
15 Tairea 3756 Durban 8-1, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
1 Hakubusan Maru 4070, Karachi, 7-1. M B Kaisha.
3 Barpeta, 1892, Busra, 8-1, M. M. and Co.
4 Vasna, 2026, Busrah, 10-1 M M and Co.
5 Kifuku Maru 4259, Japan 12-1-36 N Y Kaisha.
6 City of Kobe, 2734 NF, 7-1 K Nixon and Co.
10-11 City of Swansea, 2912, Calcutta, 9-1, F. F. Campbell and Co.

PRINCES DOCK
A Jalaputra, 3113 Calcutta, 12-1, Scindia S N Co.
C/R Jalaveera, 3089, Rangoon, 11-1 Scindia S N Co.
D/E Janaki, 530, Tuticorin, 8-1, Malabar Steamship Co.
F Sophie Marie, 677, M. Coast 8-1, Merchant S. N. Co.
G Akabahra 661, Bangkok 9-1 F F Campbell and Co.
H Cambay Star 320, N F, N F, National Steamship Co.
P Rizwani 3306, Jeddah, 18-1, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Cathay 9-1, P & O S N Co.
Moldavia 16-1, M M and Co.
Viceroy of India 16-1, P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 23-1, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 30-1, P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 8-1, Graham's Trading Co.
Clan Keith 9-1, James Finlay & Co.
City of Canterbury 16-1, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
Steel Exporter 8-1. M M and Co
Pres. Hayes 9-1, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Pittsburg 20-1, F F Campbell and Co

FROM GERMANY.
Wildenfels 12-1, Lionel Edward Ltd.
Liebenfels 17-1, Lionel Edward, Ltd.
Meliskerk 18-1, Lionel Edward Ltd.
Rauenfels 24-1, Lionel Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN.
Naldera 10-1, P & O S N Co.
Taijin Maru 8-1, O O Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 15-1, N Y Kaisha.
Kofuku Maru 16-1, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 19-1, N Y Kaisha.
Choko Maru 23-1, O S Kaisha.
Alipore 15-1, P & O S N Co.

FROM BUSRAH.
Baroda 9-1, M M and Co.
Varsova 11-1, M M and Co.
Bandra 16-1, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES
FOR LONDON.
Naldera 11-1, P & O S N Coy.
Strathaird 18-1, P & O S N Co.
Carthage 25-1, P & O S N Coy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia 9-1, Graham's Trading Co.
Castalia 30-1-36 Graham's T. Co.
City of Baroda 6-1,. Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GERMANY.
Frienfels 17-1, Lionel Edward.
Wartenfels 20-1, Lionel Edward.
Rotenfels 26-1, Lionel Edward.

FOR NEW YORK
City of Swansea 3-1, F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Hayes 10-1, F F Campbell & Co.
Silver Ash 14-1 Volkart Bros.
City of Pittsburg 24-1 F F Campbell & Co.
Silverlarch 26-1, Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN.
Kifuku Maru 12-1, N Y Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 11-1, N Y Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 21-1, N Y Kaisha.
Taijin Maru 24-1, O S Kaisha.
Cathay 10-1, P & O S N Coy.
Genoa Maru 25-1, N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.
Barpeta 3-1, M M and Co.
Varsova 16-1, M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH
Akbar 7-1, T. Morrison and Co.
Rizwani 18-1 T Morrison & Co.

FOR AFRICAN PORTS.
Tairea 8-1, M M and Co.
Karanja 22-1, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Atlanta City 4-1-1936
„ Badarpur ..... „
„ Tokiwa Maru .... „
„ Parvati 6-1-1936
„ Tunni ..... „
„ Hakubusan Maru „
„ Sophie Marie „
„ Netravati „
„ Vasna ..... „

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 7.
S S Britannia for Liverpool.—33 bales wool, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales hemp, D Anandji & Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, C Madhavlal & Co.; 35 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 1920 bags gr. oil cake, K Devchand & Co.; 1400 bags gr. oil cake, M S Kaisha Ltd.; 1350 groundnut cake, L Dreyfus & Co.; 54 bales cotton, B Harakchand & Co.; 25 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 125 bales cotton O Suleman & Co.

For Marseilles.—275 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool.—4000 pkts. myrabollums, C Mehta & Co.

For Glasgow.—1280 bags gr. oil cake, H Omerbhoy; 470 drums groundnut oil, H Omerbhoy.

S S Pres. Hayes for New York.—68 bags gum, T Narpal; 100 bags kamala powder, D Abraham & Co.; 70 bales flea seed, D Abraham & Co.; 561 bags gum, N Mulji & Co.

For Marseilles.—87 bales cotton T Laxmidas & Co.

S S Swansea for Philadelphia.—42 bales goat skin, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Kefuku Maru for Kobe.—205 bales cotton, B Harakchand & Co.; 200 bales cotton A Khimji & Co.; 201 bales cotton O Suleiman & Co.

For Moji.—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Silverash for Philadelphia.—2400 bags myrabollums, C Jivanlal & Co.; 3600 bags myrabollums Amin & Sons.

For Moji.—50 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi.—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe.—274 bales cotton, Dwarkadas & Co.; 800 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton D Kallyanji & Co.; 700 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 1200 bales cotton N Fatehally & Co.

For Moji.—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 7.
S S City of Worcester, Agents, F F Campbell & Co. from New York.—14 cases tooth paste; 15 cases agricultural machinery; 20 cases corn flake; 12 cases soap; 31 cases quaker oats; 16 cases films; 220 cases motor cars; 35 cases bromopaper; 17 cases batteries; 15 cases litho stones; 10 cases cigarettes; 51 cases files; 10 cases cotton remnants; 8 cases waseline; 14 cases pin games; 89 cases auto parts; 60 cases elect. goods; 15 cases medicines; 20 cases toilet paper; 38 cases drugs; 75 cases tomato sauce; 14 cases radio; 14 bales paper; 204 bales secondhand clothing; 125 bdls. steel plates; 375 bdls. tin plates; 100 bdls. motor truck chasses; 31 bdls. hurricane lanterns; 65 bdls. manilla ropes; 33 bdls. soda-ash; 33 pkgs. wireless receiving sets; 200 bales old newspaper; 1071 drums lub. oil; 16 bags dextrine; 144 ls. tyre tubes.

S S British Honour, Agents, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., from Abadan.—7307.1 tons k. oil.

S S Torungen, Agents, F F Campbell & Co. from Bangkok.—37064 bags rice.

S S Rehmani, Agents, Madhavlal & Co., Ltd. from Calcutta.—7750 tons Bengal coal.

S S British Chemist, Agents, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. from Abadan.—4550.1 tons D. oil.; 6679.1 tons F. oil; 23 Nos. empty cylinders.

Indian Dancing Is Outcome Of Nation's Spiritual Energies

(continued from page 3)

noble one, the effect will be overwneimingly convincing and we have great sangita as they call it.

But the art of Indian dancing like the art of singing is a deliberate art. Nothing is left to chance or to the impulse of the moment. When the curtain is raised and the dancer is already on the stage, it is too late to being the making of a new work of art. And this is why it has been said that all activities of the gods whether in house or in garden spring from the constitutional disposition of the mind but all the activities of men result from the conscious working of the will and therefore, the details of the action to be done should be carefully prescribed and followed. Indeed as the text of the play remains the same whoever the actor might be, precisely as the score of the musical composition is not varied by whomsoever it may be performed, so there is no reason why the accepted gesture language of India should be altered with a view, to set off advantageously the actor's personality. It is the action and not the dancer which is essential to the visible music of India.

There is in some quarters of the music world, a blind tradition about the relative merits of natyacharyas and their brethren the gayanas as singers. The latter take to themselves the first place in the field and assign a lower one to the dance masters. The peculiar excellence of the gayanas lie, in the distorted and degenerate opinion of the modern music world, in their ability to sing raga and ragini. The Nrityacharyas are supposed to be weak and insufficient in this respect, though stronger it may be in the line of tala. The latter return the compliment with a full measure and overflowing and pity the poor vocalists whose musical pains are miserably unsteady and shaky.

As one who can claim a pretty good knowledge, at first-hand of both these clans, I may give it as my considered and impartial opinion, that they are right and they are wrong. The Nrityacharyas are by common consent stronger in laya than the gayanas. But it is not just nor true to say that they are back numbers in the actual elements that go to make a first class singer, I mean the raga business. In the first place I do not admit the criterion in the least. Raga is not the be-all and end-all of singing. "Man does not live by bread alone." One has to remind himself of the archaic definition of music. Song, instrument and dance (expression) go to make what is known as Sangita. This puts out of court the first clan, in that they do not by their own confession, claim as much proficiency in Laya as in Gana.

On the other hand we find that the other clan composed of nadasverakar as and Nrityacharyas are not so hopless. If we judge them by the above cannon of Sangita we find that they have a place in the world of music, though woefully vague and uncertain. It is my individual opinion that they can develop a raga longer and more fully and with greater richness of varieties than instrumentalists.

In fact the Smritis and the works on devotion lay it down the Brahmana should consider it as one of his daily duties that he cannot omit without making himself impure and sinful that he should sing and dance and express during the time of religious worship. We find it not only in India but all over the world that at all times the worship, at home and in the temples was always accompanies by song and dance.

David danced before the Arc. Greece, Egypt, Assyria, Chaldea, furnish us with records of a separate class of people chosen for this purpose. They were pure of body, speech and thought.

I WAS ALWAYS GETTING ILL—until...
ANOTHER ATTACK OF FEVER DEAR
WHAT, AGAIN? I'LL SEND FOR THE DOCTOR AT ONCE
LATER
WE MUST BUILD UP HIS POWERS OF RESISTANCE AGAINST THESE ATTACKS. GIVE HIM HORLICK'S
THEN
ISN'T IT TIME FOR MY HORLICK'S?
YES, THE BOY IS JUST BRINGING IT
SO NOW
I HAVEN'T FELT SO FIT FOR YEARS—THANKS TO HORLICK'S

Fever more often attacks a lowered system

WHEN your powers of resistance are low, you fall an easy victim to any infection. Therefore, keep as fit as possible and avoid enervation by building up your reserves of energy. Nothing will help you to do this as well as Horlick's. Its 100% nourishment replaces energy as it is used up. Take Horlick's at bedtime, and you will wake up fit and ready to face the day.

MADE in a moment, hot or cold, Horlick's is extra delicious when prepared with the Horlick's Mixer. Obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

HORLICK'S STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES

Condition Of Workers In Engineering Industry

(continued from page 16)

Fundamental Rules and, in the factories belonging to the Local Government, according to the Bombay Civil Services Regulations. Daily rated employees in Government factories are governed by special orders suited to each case. As far as temporary and daily rated workmen in Government factories are concerned, in some of them the length of the leave depends on the length of the service. In some Government concerns temporary hands get 15 days' casual leave.

All railway systems appear to have standardised conditions as regards the grant of leave for workmen who joined after 1st September 1928.

Rates Of Wages

Chapter V of the report deals with rates of wages. One of the questions in the questionnaire asked for information about the changes in the rates of wages since 1914. The information collected on this point was not very satisfactory and no definite conclusions as regards the changes in the rates of wages over 1914 could be arrived at.

The census shows that wage rate for the same occupation vary from concern to concern and no generalization is therefore possible on the subject. In order, however, to arrive at some idea of the prevailing rates of wages, ten frequency tables dealing with the wage rates of employees in five principal occupations have been complied and published in the report.

Among the subordinate supervisory occupations, chargemen in Bombay City average Rs. 197-3-0 per month while the average for the Presidency is Rs. 195-3-10. For superior blacksmiths the average daily earning for Bombay City is Rs. 2-12-0 while the Presidency average is Rs. 2-12-3.

Highest In Ahmedabad

The highest daily average is to be found in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panchmahals, presumably due to the high level of wages prevailing in the Dohad workshop. The Presidency average for pattern makers is Rs. 2-8-10 the average for Bombay City being Rs. 2-9-0, the highest average again being for Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panchmahals which is Rs. 3-5-11. The most important of all the engineering occupations is that of fitters and turners. These two occupations account for 9835 workers and form 13 per cent. of the total labour force in the engineering industry. Both fitters and turners have been sub-divided into three classes according to their degree of skill. For special fitters, the Presidency average is Rs. 4-11-9, the Bombay average Rs. 4-9-7 and the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panchmahals average Rs. 5-6-1. For superior fitters the corresponding figures are Rs. 2-12-11, Rs. 2-12-7 and Rs. 3-7-0. For ordinary fitters they are Rs. 1-7-9, Rs. 1-8-9 and Rs. 1-7-5; for special turners Rs. 4-7-2, Rs. 4-6-5 and Rs. 4-14-0, for superior turners Rs. 2-11-4, Rs. 2-11-6 and Rs. 3-0-4 and for ordinary turners Rs. 1-7-5, Rs. 1-8-11 and Rs. 1-7-9.

Rivetting

Rivetting is an important occupation in the engineering trade and the census covered 1,217 such work-people. The Presidency daily average for rivetters comes to Rs. 1-14-0, the Bombay City average to Rs. 1-13-1 while the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panchmahals average comes to Rs. 2-10-5. Another important occupation is that of carpenters. The census covered in all 3,639 carpenters. These are sub-divided into superior and ordinary carpenters. The figures show that the Presidency daily average for superior carpenters was Rs. 2-10-7, the Bombay City average Rs. 2-11-8 and the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panchmahals average Rs. 2-11-1.

Employment of Women.

It has been stated already that women are not employed to any considerable extent in the engineering industry and the only occupation in which they figure largely is that of sweepers. As compared to male sweepers, they appear to get a considerably lower wage, the Presidency averages for the two being Rs. 17-1-3 and Rs. 13-1-5 per month respectively. The Bombay City average for female sweepers comes to Rs. 13-8-3. Of the 2132 female sweepers, 1376 were in Bombay City. The majority of these would be from non-engineering concerns and the somewhat low monthly average is probably due to the fact that the monthly wage fixed for female sweepers by the Bombay Millowners' Association is only Rs. 12-3-0.

The American-Negro Mission of Fellowship composed of Doctor Thurman (leader) Mrs. Thurman and Mrs. Carroll left Rangoon for Calcutta by the "Ekma" to-day.

World's Muslim Population

The world's Muslim population according to the League of Nations is as follows:—

North Africa	394,680,000
Java and Borneo ...	95,980,000
India	8,9116,000
Central and Eastern Asia	31,820,000
China	29,800,000
West Africa	21,011,000
Soviet Russia ...	13,125,000
Eastern Europe ...	7,102,000
Malaya Islands ...	234,000
	682,870,000

EXHIBITION OF ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPERS

Chintamani To Inaugurate Display

BENARES: Jan. 7.

Mr. C.Y Chintamani has agreed to inaugurate the 3rd All-India Newspapers' Exhibition at Allahabad on January 19, on the occasion of the Ardh Kumbha Fair.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Mr. Prakash Narayan Sapru, Member of the Council of State.

Seven hundred circulars requesting editors to send copies of periodicals for display to the Secretary of the Vidya Mandal Newspapers' Exhibition Committee, Allahabad, have been issued to news papers whose reliable addresses are available. Periodicals are coming in from all parts of India.

SIR FRANK NOYCE VISITS BAMRAULI

ALLAHABAD: Jan. 7.

Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Labour and Industries, Government of India, who reached Allahabad this morning, was taken to the Bamrauli Aerodrome personally by the Aerodrome Officer.

After the inspection of the Aerodrome, Sir Frank had breakfast with Sir Charles Weir.

He is visiting the University at 11 a.m. and attending the University Vice-Chancellor's party in the afternoon before leaving for Delhi in the evening.—A.P.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 25 POINTS DOWN

Active Foreign And Southern Selling

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Grains Weak But Jute And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

On Tuesday crossrates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was easy on account of active liquidation and a good deal of selling by foreign interests and Southern houses. As a result of unfavourable Supreme Court's decisions on A.A.A. ruling out the crop control programme.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER BETTER.

London gold was easy but silver was slightly higher.

GRAINS WEAK.

Wheat and linseed ruled weak in sympathy with cotton. Jute and rubber were steady.

SECURITIES IN BETTER REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange displayed very little activity in the absence of speculative interest. Giltedgedsecurities were somewhat in better request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936.)

New York, Jan. 7.

Previous closing	11.38
To-day's opening	11.20
Difference	—.18
To-day's closing	11.13
Difference	—.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Previous closing	6.13
To-day's opening	6.11
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.95
Difference	—.18

BROACH EXPECTATION

New York May ..... Rs. 211

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 7.

Cotton developed considerable weakness to-day following the Supreme Court's decision on AAA ruling out crop control programme which resulted in active liquidation and a good deal of selling by foreign interests and southern houses. However with the strong statistical position the market offered some resistance at the fall although there was no support forthcoming.

Trading in March commenced at 11.20 i.e. 18 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables, active liquidation and foreign and southern selling under the influence of which March gradually eased to 11.06. At this level there was some trade buying and some recovery followed.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.13 with a decline of 25 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 7.

The following were the opening changes:—

January (11.69/11.69) 11.65/11.60
March (11.32/11.31) 11.22/11.20
May (11.10/11.09) 10.93/10.88

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (6.13) 6.07
American March (6.14) 6.07
American January (9.05) 9.00
Egyptian March (8.75) 8.67

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 213-12 and 210-12 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 210-12 with New York futures about 32 points down.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Moderate Turnover In Coals

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Jutes ruled easier with only limited business. In coals moderate turnover resulted. Teas were a turn better and fairly good volume of business resulted at gradually advancing rates. In miscellaneous, Indian Iron and Steels and Electricals ruled fairly steady, while others were more or less unchanged. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent Government paper 96/7; three and a half per cent Loan 1947/50 106 small lot; four per cent Loan 1960/70 110/14 small lot; five per cent Loan 1939/44 109/10 small lot; five per cent Loan 1945/55 119/13; five per cent Loan 1949/53 111.

Banks:—Central 36/12; Imperial fully paid 1588 cum div; Imperial Contg 389 small lot; Reserve Bank 31/8 cum div;

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram 60 ex div; Chaparmukh Silghat 91 small lots; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar rebate 95.

Coals:—Bansdeopore 5/12; Bengal 271/8 ex div; Equitable 37/6.

Jutes:—Albion 192; Barnagore 131; Birla 13/12; Clive ordy 24/12 small lot; Clive seven per cent pref 138; Dalhousie ordy 307/8 small lot; Dalhousie pref 147 small lot; Howrah 50/13; Kamarhatty 513; Kanknarrah 430; National 21/13; Reliance 69; Union 410 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Cuttack Elec. 9 small lot; Jubbulpore Elec. 12/4; Patna Elec. 18/10 small odd lot; Shahjahanpur Elec. 6/12 small odd lot; U. P. Elec. 162 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 8/15; India paper pulp 185; Titaghur Paper ordy 24/8 ex div; Titaghur paper defd 10/11 ex div;

Sugar:—Carew and Co. 21/4 small lots; Purtabpore Co. pref 16/10;

Teas:—Atal 7/8; Bishnauth 38/10; East India 10/14; Tezpore ordy 10/4;

Debentures:—Five per cent 1956/86 Calcutta Port Trust 116/4; 4 per cent 1915/75 do 105/8; 9 per cent 1933/35/41 tongani tea 100/8.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan. 7.

Previous closing	4.93 1/8
To-day's opening	4.93 1/8
To-day's closing	4.93 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 7.

Previous closing	4.92 15/16
To-day's opening	4.93 1/8
To-day's closing	4.93 1/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 7

Previous closing	74.71
To-day's opening	74.71
To-day's closing	74.79
Difference	+.08

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 7.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 1/8 and then eased to 4.93 1/16 thereafter the rate became steady with slight variation.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93 1/16

Franc opened at 74.71 and remained practically unchanged.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.79.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 7.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 1/2d	20 3/4d.
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 7.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-2) £7-1-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 7.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan. 7. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32)	1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.64 3/8)	5.64 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.33)	37.33
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 5/8)	0.92 5/8
London on Milan (61.50)	61.50
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 52, and 52 prices eased on scattered selling and realising influenced by the lack of stimulating cables from abroad while London cables gave little encouragement. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 51/10 and Rs. 51/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14, 34/14 and 34/13/3. The market was quiet but very steady with little enquiry appearing. Movements were very narrow with slight variations. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/14/3, 34/14/3 and 34/13/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with March at 7S 1/4 and May 7S 7/8. Prices eased on liquidation and outside selling influenced by disappointing advices from abroad with very little enquiry developing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 7.

Chicago wheat opened easy with May at 1.01 5/8. Prices declined on commission house selling and liquidation as a result of the Supreme Court's decision and weakness of cotton.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 7.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£212 buyers £212 1/2 sellers. Irregular) £210 1/2 buyers £210 5/8 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£15 7/16 buyers) £15 1/2 sellers Firm.) £15 5/16 buyers £15 3/8 sellers Barely steady.

Electroiytic Copper (£38 3/4 to £39 1/4) £38 1/2 to £39

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan. 7.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

"Speculators bought. Also India bought. Market quietly steady."

JUTE.

New crop January February (£20 5/16 paid and sellers) £20 1/2 paid and sellers.

Dunlop January (£23 3/4) £23 3/4

Lightning January (£21 3/4) £21 3/4

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 1-0

Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/8 paid and buyers) 6 5/8 paid and buyers.

April June (6 13/16 paid and buyers) 6 13/16 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay January February (£13 5/16 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta January February (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata January (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal January (£14 3/16 sellers) £14 1/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Jan. 7.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7	11	9
Rates at 12-0 p.m.	7	10	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	9	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	9	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 7.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	4	8	3
Wheat May	4	9	6
Linseed May	7	10	0

The tone was steady.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 7th January 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,82,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-11-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-11-6 allotted approximately 42 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1/1/5 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Wednesday the 15th January 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 17th January 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 3rd January 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan 7

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7-10-3; Lowest Rs. 7-8-10 1/2; Closing Rs. 7-9-10 1/2

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 8-4-3; Highest Rs. 8-4-10 1/2; Lowest 8-2-3; Closing Rs. 8-3-7 1/2

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3-5-3; Highest Rs. 3-5-4 1/2; Lowest Rs. 3-5; Closing Rs. 3-5-3

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24-9; Lowest Rs. 24-7-6; Closing Rs. 24-8

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Jan 7

London market—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34-16-3

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34-17-6

Standard Copper 3 months £35-3-9

Electrolytic Copper £39-5-0

New York market

Non-Blue Eagle 8 3/8 cents

Bombay market—

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 32-14-0

Copper Sheets Rs. 37-8-0

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 7. 3-30 p.m.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, December 27. £96 3/4
Monday, December 30. £97 1/4
Tuesday, December 31. £97 1/4
Thursday, January 2, £97 1/2
Friday, January 3. £97 3/8
Monday, January 6. £97 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 7. 3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quiet and price movements were rather irregular. Foreign bonds however were generally firm. Oil shares and Kaffirs were firm after being easier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 3/8) £86 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (107 7/8) £107 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/2) £117 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £105 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116) £116

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-3) 23-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (dol 4 5/8) dol 4 3/4

Hydro Electric (dol 5 7/8) dol 5 7/8

Musical Industries (27-6) 27-6

Princhin Johnson (42-10 1/2) 42-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical (37-4 1/2) 37-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0

Woolsworth New Ford (118-6) 118-6

Realisation 1930 (£88) £87 1/4

Dunlop Rubber (42-1 1/2) 41-9

University Ordinary (31-1 1/2) 32-7 1/2

Ford Motors (35-10 1/2) 35-10 1/2

Cable Wires (£8) £7 3/4

British American Tobacco (115-10 1/2) 115-10 1/2

Camera A (£9) £9

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-3) 156-3

P and O S N Company Dfd (19-10 1/2) 19-10 1/2

Distillers (97-9) 97-9

Bred and Dyers (10-0) 10-0

British Celanese (15-4 1/2) 15-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (60-3) 60-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3

Western Limited Ordinary (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2

Inter Nickels (45 3/4) 45 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-9

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 7. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£99 £98 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 £114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109) £109

5 per cent Indian 1945-47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1854-55 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (24-0) 24-0

Donaro Tea (45-6) 45-6

Empire of India Ceylon (34-0) 35-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27-6

Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 31-6

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (57-6) 58-1 1/2

Burma Corporation (11-7 1/2) 11-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

East Rand Proprietors (63-0) 63-0

Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 5/8) £13 5/8

Goddar New (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

Moddar New (65-0) 65-0

Sub Nigel (£12 5/8) £12 3/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (45-0) 45-0

Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 40-0

Anglo Iranian (69-4 1/2) 70-0

Burma Oil (81-10 1/2) 82-6

Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-6

Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 85-0

Royal Dutch (£30 1/4) £30 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50) £50

L M Ford (£18) £17 1/2

L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2

Southern Dutch (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1/8) £135 1/8

London Board G Stock (£109) £109 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 7.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 55 3/8) dol 54 1/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/8) dol 28 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 48 3/4) dol 48

U S Steel Preference (dol 116) dol 116 1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 6

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	9
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	38
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power Gold D	71
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	30
Electric Bond Common	17
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	94
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	90
Columbia Gas	15
United Corporation	7
American Tel and Tel	158
Western Union Telg	73 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	52
New York Central	29
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	32
Union Pacific R R	109
Great North Pfd	33
United States Steel	48
Int Nickel of Canada	44 1/4
Amr Celanese	32
St Warner	18
Armour	6
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 1/2
Kennecott Copper	29
Ford Motors of Canada	25
General Motor	55
Packard Motor	7
General Electric	38
Bendix Aviation	22
Atlantic Refining	28
Socony	14 3/4
Plymouth Oil	12
National Distillers	28
Hiram Walker	33
Du Pont de Nemours	138
General Foods	35
Chase Bank	43
National City Bank	38
American Radiator	26
Alaska	15

Agricultural Adjustment Act declared unconstitutional. Food, Textiles, Tobacco, Packing and Utilities strong. General market spotty.

Total business: 3 1/4 million

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Jan 7

Wheat	12,404 cwts.
Linseed	17,103 cwts.
Gingellyseed	3,369 cwts.
Poppyseed	52 cwts.
Groundnuts	36,831 cwts.
Castorseed	241 cwts.
Rice	3,098 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,193 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,282 cwts.
Gram	2,236 cwts.
Joowar	29 cwts.
Barley	297 cwts.
Bajree	2,360 cwts.
Coal	2,307 tons.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 7

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON.—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Jan-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 271 1/2
Banks selling T T 269 1/2
Banks buying T T 267

PARIS.—

Banks selling T T 562
Banks buying T T 572

JAPAN.—

Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM.—

Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA.—

Banks selling D D 54 1/4

HONGKONG.—

Banks selling D D 87 1/2

SHANGHAI.—

Banks selling D D 81 1/4

SINGAPORE.—

Banks selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN.—

Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.93 1/8 6th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 7th instant
Java/London 7.23 7th instant
Hongkong/London 1/3 11/16 7th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 15/32 7th instant
London/Paris 74.71 6th instant
London/Belgium 29.29 1/2 6th instant
London/Switzerland 15.16 1/2 6th instant
London/Berlin 12.25 1/2 6th instant
London/Stockholm 18.39 1/2 6th instant
London/New York 4.92 15/16 6th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.26 1/2 6th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-1-2 1/2 4th instanit £7-1-2 6th instant

Silver London Ready 21 1/2 4th instant 20 1/2 6th instant

Silver New York Ready 50 4th instant 50 6th instant

London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 4th instant 5/8 per cent 6th instant

London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 4th instant 5/8 per cent 6th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Conveniences For Tenants

MRS. MUNSHI'S MOVE TO GET MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDED

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday Mr. K. F. Nariman, presiding, a resolution to compel the house-owners to demolish the buildings or rooms declared to be unfit for residential purposes was declared lost, as no member seconded the resolution which was moved by Dr. J. N. Choksi.

Dr. Choksi, moving the resolution said that practically every weekly meeting of the Standing Committee declared some buildings or rooms as unfit for residential purposes but nobody cared to see whether these decisions were given effect to or not.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi moved that the Works Committee should be requested to report as to the advisability of amending the Municipal Act in order to compel the house-owners to supply sufficient light on the passages, latrines, and staircase of buildings.

Mrs. Munshi said that many house-owners failed to supply sufficient light and so the tenants were put to serious inconveniences. Therefore, there was need to amend the Municipal Act to force the house-owners to do the needful.

Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram in opposing the motion said that in 1927, the Works Committee had thrown out a similar proposition on the advice of the then Commissioner.

Mr. K. H. Goregaonkar moved an amendment that the owners should be compelled to provide such necessities for rented houses.

Dr. M. C. Javle opposed the motion as well as the amendment.

Mr. Kuvarji Jethabhai supported the motion,

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji was in agreement with the object of the motion.

Mr. Sabavala, opposing the motion said that the Corporation had no right to pounce upon the rights of the house-owners.

Mr. M. R. Masani, supporting the motion said that the Municipality had a right to force the owners to do this.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also supported the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner opposed the motion and said that the Municipality should have to keep extra staff to see whether the owners were doing the needful or not.

The amendment on being put to vote was declared lost while the motion of Mrs. Munshi was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

Dr. JIVRAJ MEHTA

Interpellations In Corporation

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh asked:

Will the Commissioner please inform the House—

I. Whether Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital and the Seth G. S. M. College, had to give an undertaking before he was reinstated.

II. (a) After the reinstatement, how often has he attended the out-patients as an Hon. Physician to the K. E. M. Hospital.

(b) Has there been any absence or irregularity of this Officer in his work of out-patients attendance; if so, when was it noticed by the Commissioner?

III. Has the Commissioner written any letter to any of the Hon. Staff of the K. E. M. Hospital dispensing with his services, when the whole question of the re-appointment, etc., of the Hon. Staff is under consideration of Law, etc., Committee?

The Commissioner replied as follows:—

I. Attention is invited to Rule 8 (ii) of the Regulations governing interpellations.

II. (a) Dr. Jivraj Mehta after resumption of duty as Dean on the 22nd December 1933, asked, on account of poor health, leave of absence from his duties as Hon. Physician and Hon. Lecturer in the medicine till the commencement of the Monsoon Term, i.e. the 4th June 1934. This absence from duty was notified at the time to the Registrar of the Bombay University in accordance with the University Regulations. In the Monsoon Term he carried out his duties for about two months as Hon. Physician and Hon. Lecturer in medicine, including the work in the out-patients department on his weekly day of attendance. As he began to feel the strain of the duties of Hon. Physician and Hon. Lecturer in addition to those of Dean, he informed me of his inability to carry out any duties other than those of Dean, and the necessary notification in this connection was also sent to the University in August 1934.

II. (b) Please see reply to (a) above.

III. No.

ONE ACCUSED TO HANG

Two Acquitted In Murder Case

JULLUNDUR, Jan. 5.

Mr. A. R. Cornalius, Sessions Judge, Jullundur, pronounced judgment in the Corsian Piran murder case in which Fettu, a Gujjar by caste of village Corsian Piran, in the Nurmahal Police Station and his two sons, Bedra and Sedra, stood charged with the murder of one Rahmat of their village, in a quarrel occurring between the accused on one side, and deceased and his brother Munshi on the other, over the turn of working a jointly owned well.

Sedra was found guilty on a charge of having dealt a fatal blow on the deceased's head, and was sentenced to death, while the other two accused were acquitted. —United Press.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 7

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2 15 0
London Tin Corporation	0 7 9
Turner and Newall	3 15 0
Associated Electric Industries	2 4 0
Attock Oil	1 5 9
Associated Portland Cement	3 8 9
Electric Supply Corporation	3 1 6
Ooregum Gold Mining Ordinary	0 18 0
Beira Railways	1 0 6
County of London Electric Supply Ord	2 15 9
Marconi International Marine	1 16 6
Callender's Cable and Constn	3 18 0
General Electric Ord	3 15 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 7 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 3 9
International Railways of C America	dol. 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 12 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 15 0
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 3 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 14 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 3 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 10.72 p.c. p.a.

Industrial news continues good and

BRITISH BANKS MAINTAIN PROFITS

Midland And Westminster Declare Centenary Bonuses

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The big five banks have generally maintained their profits of 1935. Dividends are unaltered except in the case of the Midland and Westminster banks, both of which declared centenary bonuses to their shareholders, staff and pensioners. The shareholders' bonus in each case of two per cent involves a total payment of 3,20,000 sterling. Both banks' bonus to their staff and pensioners will be at the rate of five per cent with minimum of 10 and maximum of 100 sterling.

BRITISH COTTON AND YARN EXPORTS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Cotton and yarn exports to British India which fell from over 14 million pounds in 1932 to 9.3 in 1934 have already amounted to 9.7 millions for the first eleven months of 1935, according to the annual report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The figures for China, however, are most disappointing with a reduction from 10.3 million in 1932 to only 1.6 for the first eleven months of 1935.

Germany and Netherlands, however, give cause for encouragement. the former's imports particularly rising towards the 1932/3 levels, while the total exports to all countries give promise of approaching the 1932 level of 141.7 million.

A serious motor accident occurred on Saturday near Haridaspur, sixty miles from Lucknow as a result of which one man and a one year old male child died on the spot and two others were seriously injured and removed to hospital. It appears that the car was proceeding to Lucknow when the car's wheels slid in muddy ground, overturned and were smashed badly. The injured are reported to be progressing.

SUPREME COURT RULES A.A.A. UNCONSTITUTIONAL

President Roosevelt Meets Secretary Wallace

Active Buying And Selling With Rapid Fluctuations

EFFECTIVE CROP CONTROL UNLIKELY BUT STRONG STATISTICAL POSITION

Operators Await Bankhead Act Decision

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional. The court adjourned until Monday next without announcing its decision on the Bankhead Act.

Following the adverse decision there was active buying and selling in New York cotton market which resulted in rapid fluctuations.

March option after advancing to 11.58 declined to 11.23 but again recovered to 11.38 on short covering and trade buying.

It is now generally believed that the effective cotton crop control will be unlikely and there will be substantial increase in the area under cotton cultivation.

The statistical position of the old crop is very strong as most of the available supply is firmly held by the Producers' Pool. Consumption of cotton is steadily increasing and we prefer purchases of old crop months.

President Roosevelt declined to comment upon the court's decision and immediately had a two hours' conference with Secretary Wallace.

The New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being bullish political news and realising. Traders on the market were initially considerably confused and after the first active buying movement in an apparently sold out market there was a disposition to await a more thorough consideration of the Supreme Court's decision.

The market opened unchanged with March 11.32 and steadily prices advanced 26 points under active buying and March was quoted 11.58 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was heavy realising and prices declined 35 points from the highest level and March touched the low level of 11.23 when short covering and trade buying helped a small recovery. The market closed irregular near months showing a rise of 6 points while distant positions declined 6 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.15c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market after fluctuating widely closed at a rise of 3 points to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices improved 3 points at 11.82c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with March 6.15. Early in the session there was scattered buying which was offset by a local house selling. Later on there was straddle selling in July and disappointing New York advices. There was some local enquiry for near months and the market closed at a decline of 2 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.33d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close January was quoted 5.93, March 5.84 and May 5.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered business in this section which resulted in irregular price movement. Sakels futures closed one to two points down with spot cotton 4 points lower at 9.50. Uppers futures closed unchanged to 6 points down with spots one point higher at 7.47d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKETS.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady with a limited enquiry. Sakels futures closed 15 to 11 points up and Ashmouni contracts gained 9 points.

CONTROL SCHEME.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The Supreme Court has ruled the A.A.A. unconstitutional.

The Court has adjourned until Monday next without announcing its decision on the Bankhead Act.

Following the adverse decision which was generally expected, the New York Market advanced sharply March touching 11.58. A quick reaction then set in and March declined to 11.23 but recovered partially to close at 11.38.

President Roosevelt declined to comment upon the Court's decision and immediately had a two hours' conference with Secretary Wallace. So far no decision has been reached with regard to new legislation but it is agreed to ask for funds in order to pay off farmers for performance under A.A.A. contracts entered into prior to Supreme Court's decision.

Pending further developments from Washington it is difficult to express any opinion as to the question of future crop control. but we think it unlikely that the Government will abandon their schemes and allow unrestricted acreage for the coming season.

Meantime, the general opinion appears to be that the strength of the statistical position will prevent any material decline.

PRIVATE CABLES—

[illegible]

New York March highest 11.38 plus 26 (12-42 p.m.)

Lowest 11.23—09 (2-38 p.m.)

Liverpool March highest 6.16 plus 01

Lowest 6.13—02

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York cable:—

Continuance of effective Government crop control is unlikely. Consumptive outlook should prevent important decline.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:—

The U. S. Supreme Court decision against A.A.A. period of production under the control of State.

Invalidated A. A. A. is likely to stimulate trade demand. Trade interests absorbing hedge sales. We think purchases at present prices will show good profits later.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:

Estimate world consumption all, from August to November, 8,678,000 bales, which is almost record. America: Cloths slow due to year-end and Supreme Court cases. England: Turnover moderate. France: Demand fallen off Rest Continent: Unchanged.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:

A.A.A. declared invalid considered constructive. Market improved late on covering, new buying and trade fixing.

Their New York friends cabled as under:

Understand Supreme Court decision will have no effect on outstanding Government obligations, on 12 cent loan or Pool cotton, although fear of this caused decline to-day. Consider this bearish on new crop but look for no weakness of old crop months which will continue to be strongly held by cotton producers' Pool.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market held in check owing to waiting to hear Supreme Court decision. The spot market is hardening. Our opinion is that the demand for consumption will improve.

Liverpool: Market is acting well notwithstanding the adverse Agricultural Act decision.

New York: Price level dependent upon Government loan policy.

New York: Our opinion is that Bankhead Law also be invalidated by Court. Market likely to go lower for new crop months.

New York: Court decision invalidating A.A.A. decreases domestic mill cost by four cents and should increase domestic consumption without adding anything to old crop supplies. Therefore expect continued strength old crops as they approach maturity. Decision likely seriously impede control new crop acreage and result substantial acreage increase.

New York: U. S. Supreme Court decision bearish pending disposal of taxed merchandise.

New York: Seven hundred thousand bales are estimated to be produced in excess of Bankhead allotment which farmers are reported to be holding pending constitutionality of Bankhead Act, temporarily checking market. Expect declines present crop positions prove shortlived.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan 6

March 2.00—17
May 2.04—17
July 2.07—18
September 2.11—19

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, January 6.

March	.. ..	..	11.5+06
May	.. ..	..	11.1 +03
July	.. ..	..	10.89+04
October	.. ..	..	10.46—06
December	.. ..	..	10. 5—06
Middling Spot	..	..	12.15+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, January 6

January	.. ..	..	11.62+03
March	.. ..	..	11.32+03
May	.. ..	..	11.08—01
Middling Spot	..	..	11.82+03

NEW YORK.

New York, January 6

New York 10-55 A.M.—

January	.. ..	..	....
March	.. ..	..	11.27
May	.. ..	..	11.05

New York Noon Call—

January	.. ..	..	....
March	.. ..	..	11.28
May	.. ..	..	11.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York January 6.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	27,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the continent	23,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, January 6

January	.. ..	..	6.14—01
February	.. ..	..	6.13—02
March	.. ..	..	6.13—02
April	.. ..	..	6.10—03
May	.. ..	..	6.08—03
June	.. ..	..	6.05—03
July	.. ..	..	6.02—04
August	.. ..	..	5.96—03
September	.. ..	..	5.90—03
October	.. ..	..	5.8 —03
November	.. ..	..	5.80—03
December	.. ..	..	5.80—0
January	.. ..	..	5.79—03
Middling Spot	.. ..	..	6.33—02

To day's 10-12 A.M Quotations

March	.. ..	..	6.15
May	.. ..	..	6.12

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, January 6

F G F SAKELLARIDIS

January	.. ..	..	9.08
March	.. ..	..	8.74
May	.. ..	..	8.54
July	.. ..	..	8.43
October	.. ..	..	8.35
November	.. ..	..	8.15
F. G. F. Spot	.. ..	..	9.50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, January 6.

Broach—			
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..		5.61
Fine (Good Staple)	..		5.76
Superfine (Good Staple)	..		5.91
Oomra—			
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	..		5.91
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	..		6.06
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	..		6.21
Bengal—			
Good	.. ..	..	4.17
Fully Good	.. ..	..	4.27
Fine..	.. ..	..	4.39
Scinde—			
Fully Good	.. ..	..	4.27
Fine..	.. ..	..	4.39
Superfine	.. ..	..	4.51

SEEDS

London, January 6

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. ton Jan sellers £11-5-0

Linseed Calcutta Lordon, c. i. f. ton Jan./Feb seller £13-.-0

Linseed Bombay Lordon, c. i. f. ton Jan /Feb seller £13-12-6.

Repeseed Toria Hull/Cont c. i. f. ton Jan /Feb sellers £13-2-6.

Castorseeds Bombay Hull c. i. f. ton. Jan /Feb seller £13-5-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London January 6

Linseed Oils naked Londor per cwt. Jan sellers 27/6.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan./Feb. sellers 27-9

LONDON RUBBER

London January 6

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 6.11/16 sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, January 6

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels Jan./Feb Nominal 33/9.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Jan Feb nominal 33/9

Wheat South Australian Parcels Jan sellers 31/9

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London January 6

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta.

Jan./Feb. Nominal 6/7-1/2

C & F Bombay —

Jan /Feb Nominal 6/4-1/2

C & F Karachi —

Jan Feb Nominal 6/4-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York January 6

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6 3/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 7

Last night there was heavy selling in the local silver market following a drop of one penny in London quotations and Posh delivery was quoted at Rs. 51. To-day the market was fairly steady on general enquiry and prices were quoted Rs. 52/3. This was mostly due to reports of satisfactory agreement between Mr. Morgenthau and Senor Suarez of Mexico.

The gold market was also steady with slightly better enquiry.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	52 6 0
Posh delivery	52 6 0
Ready gold	34 14 0
Posh delivery	34 14 0
Magh delivery	34 13 0

LONDON SILVER

Londor, January 6

Market Steady.

Spot 20 1/2

Forward .. .. .. Not Fixed

LONDON GOLD.

Londor, January 6

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. .. £7-1/2

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Jan 6

March 46.25—1.35
May 46.25—1.35

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan 6

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 49 3/4 cents.

LONDON METAL

London, January 6

Copper Braziers	48-3/4
Yellow Metal	40
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-7/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	211-1/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 4th January 21,215 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 657,214 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 485,839 bales

Increase 171,375 bales

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 131 May 116. July 158 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 216/8. Liverpool May 1936 6.13 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 216/8 New York May 11.13 Rs. 34 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 6

Broach A/M 1936 opening 217 1/2; highest 217 1/2; lowest 216; closing 216 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 198 1/4; highest 198 1/2; lowest 198; closing 198

Oomra March opening 195 3/4; highest 195 3/4; lowest Rs. 195 1/4; closing 195 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 144 3/4; highest 144 3/4; lowest 144 1/2; closing 144 1/2

Bengal March opening 143 3/4; highest 143 3/4; lowest 143 1/2; closing 143 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 16 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-1-36) Rs. 6. 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London January 6

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9 16 per cent to 5/8 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bill. 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 6

T T London on —

New York closing rate ..	4.92-15/16
Paris	74.71
Berlin	12.25-1/2
Madrid	36.06
Amsterdam	7.26-1/2
Brussels	29.29 1/2
Milan	61.50
Berne	15.16 1/2
Prague	118.87

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 6

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. .	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	85 3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later	97-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950-55	114-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent ..	86-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	107 7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	105 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/69	117-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ..	116
Chartered Bank of I. A and Ch na	13-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	97
National Bank of India ..	43-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	9-1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 7

Following heavy and rapid movement last night when Broach A/M fluctuated between Rs. 221 and Rs. 213/12, the market opened to-day at Rs. 214/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 215/12 on active short covering Later on there was nervous unloading fearing no cotton crop control next season in America and prices declined to Rs. 214. The undertone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 5 points to-day but the market opened easy at a decline of 2 points. There was further selling in the local market and Broach A/M. delivery was quoted at Rs. 212/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 213/8
Oomra D/J. Rs 195/8.
Oomra March Rs. 192/12
Bengal D/J. Rs. 142/12
Bengal March Rs. 141/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U. P.	...	155	152	149	146
Punjab	...	155	152	149	146
Oomra No. 3	211	208	203	202	...
C. P. No. 1	225	222	219	216	...
C. P. No. 2	217	214	211	208	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 7

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	156
Bengal Fine	...	151
Bengal F G	...	...
C P 1 Fine	202/204	219
C P 2 Fine	199/201	210
Arvi Fine	...	210
Ellichpur Fine	...	207
Berar Fine	191/193	205
Khamgaon Fine	...	205
Mulkapur Fine	...	203
Khandesh Fine	187/190	199
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	200
Burwah/Sanavad	192/195	205
Mathia Fine	...	195
Broach Fine	...	...
Punjab/American	...	235/240
Sindh-American	...	235/240
Cambodia	275/280	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	245/250	...
Compta Good	250/255	...
Westerns	235/240	...
Kampala	353/355	...
Busoga	350/352	...
Jinja	335/340	...
New Manza	320/325	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Jan 7

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st. Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	1,201	83,266
Central India	1,651	55,719
Barsi and Nagar	131	42,902
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	3,667
Berar	2,385	60,266
Central Provinces	793	20,229
Total Oomras	6,161	266,989
Dholera	460	21,876
N W Provinces	150	45,450
Rajputana	...	27,713
Sind-Punjab	6,259	178,637
Broach	...	3,189
Coompta and Dharwar	235	9,518
Westerns-Northerns	154	13,526
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	7,662
Persian	...	8
American	2,976	11,134
Egyptian and African	1,108	87,581
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	17,563	674,777

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 2nd Jan

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	329	108,550
Japan and China	4,800	283,685
Coast Ports	50	10,154
Up-country by Rail	...	74,157
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	18,260
Total	5,179	494,806

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan 7

Ready Java	13 10 6
S S Ranee	4 0 0
December shipment	3 15 0
January shipment	4 2 6
F M shipment	4 4 6
Kosar ready	14 5 0
Saraya ready	13 12 0
Java Spot	F. 4.20

WHEAT LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Jan 6

March 79 1/4d
May 77 3/4d.
July 78d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 6

May dol. 1.02 1/4
July dol. 0.90 1/2
September dol 0.89 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 6-1-36	5619000	3483000
Receipts yesterday 6-1-36	27000	10000
Exports to date 6-1-36	3638000	2625000
Stock at Ports 3-1-36	2766000	3028000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-1-36	1361000	881000
Stock at Liverpool 3-1-36	722000	925000
Visible Supply 3-1-36	6884000	6758000
Quantity in sight 3-1-36	9464000	6155000
Quantity out of sight 3-1-36	5686000	4715000

Further Drop In Cotton Mill Shares

Steel Shares Steady On Good Production Figures

HYDROS AND CEMENTS QUIETLY STEADY

BOMBAY: Jan. 7.

The Local Share Bazar was irregular and nervous to-day with a moderate turnover of business.

Fears of reduction in import duty on Manchester Cloth completely checked any enquiry for cotton mill shares, which recorded a further drop to-day on nervous unloading Bombay Dyeing, Century and Central India shares looked down.

Satisfactory month-end production figures of Tata Steel Works imported better feeling at the opening and Tata Steel Dfds. were done at Rs. 607-8, while Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 53. As soon as the demand was satisfied, there was increased selling by ring traders and prices declined to Rs 595 for Dfds. and Ordinary shares came in business at Rs. 151. Towards the close, there was partial rally on scattered buying. Cement and Hydro-Electric Sections were quietly steady with scattered liquidation, but business was restricted.

As pointed out before, the market is fluctuating within a narrow trading range without any definite price tendency. The general outlook is not encouraging and it will be advisable to have no long interest.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, Jan. 7

100	Ahm. Advance	282 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	702 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	172 8
100	Central	233 12
100	Colaba	127 8
100	Cooria	95 0
250	David	80 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5 0
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Gokak	160 0
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	63 12
100	Khatau	74 6
100	Kohinoor	191 4
250	Laxmi	667 8
100	Madhavji	6 12
	United	4[illegible] 0
1000	Morarji	905 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 7

Century 175 180 176 183 173 176 172
Bombay Dyeing 717 713 715 707 710 700 703 702

Kohinoor 195 192 193 191
Central India 243 240 241 232 235 233
New Great 118 115
Simplex 65

Swadeshi 143 145 136 137
Bundi 35/2 35 34/12
I Cement 442 440 436
Punjab 24/6 24/4
Shahabad 467 470 468 467
Andhra 1641 1647 1632 1631
Tata Hydro 167/8 166/9
Tata Power 1553 1560 1548 1546
Tram Ord 148/2
T Steel Defd 601 607 598 601 596 597 593
T Steel Ord 151/12 153/4 152/8 151 150/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 163/8 163 163/4 163
Bellapur 156 137 155 155/10
B Steam 280
B Burma 406 408 403

250	Model	48 6
50	Mysore	55 0
200	New Great	115 0
100	Osmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	270 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	65 0
100	Swadeshi	137 8
100	Swan	107 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1290 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	105 4
25-50	Central	36 12
500	Imperial	1576 4
125-500	Im. Con.	387 8
50-100	India	126 0
100	Reserve Bank	130 0
5	Union	5 6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	34 12
70	Gwalior	110 0
160	Indian	436 4
1000	Katni Def.	1930 0
100	Katni Ord.	366 4
75	Okha	252 8
10	Punjab	24 8
100	Shahabad	467 8
70	United	112 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 0
15-75	New India	43 0
200	Oriental	4700 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Ahmedabad Old	153 12
1000	Andhra Valley	1631 4
10	Ajmer	13 3
50	Bombay Tram	148 3
10	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	12 4
100	Karachi	223 2
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 7

3 1/2 per cent G P N 96/12
3 per cent 1941 103/14
3 per cent 1951/54 101/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/53 105/13
4 per cent 1943 108/12
4 per cent 1960/70 110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 116/12
5 per cent 1939-44 109/7
5 per cent 1940/43 110/15
5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 108/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/9
4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 121 4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 106/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 105/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 105
5 per cent M Deb. 1939 115
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B I 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/8 and after declining to Rs. 96/6 improved to Rs. 96/8.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 6

Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1938/38 102 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 98 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 86 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 7/8

100	Tata Hydro	166 4
1600	Tata Power	1547 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	93 12
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	97 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	96 8
500	Tapty Valley	770 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajur	32 8
75	Tata Steel Def.	593 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	10 12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	201 4
50	Belapur Sugar	155 10
250	Bombay Steam	280 0
125	Bombay Burma	403 2
50	Bombay Burma Cont.	136 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-13-6
50	Bombay Telephone	107 0
100	Indian Bleaching	97 8
100	Indian Radio Def	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	492 8
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	13 12
30	Premier Construction	76 0
25	Tata Oil	17 12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	85 4
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	148 6
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1522 8
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 0
5 1/2	p.c Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1936

Condition Of Workers In Engineering Industry

Labour Office Gives Census Of Wages And Hours Of Work

Employees Get Consolidated Pay And Are Well Provided For Superannuation Benefits

"The general tendency in the Engineering Industry, unlike the Textile Industry, is towards giving a consolidated pay rather than to give separate allowances. There are, however, a few exceptions, in which allowances such as a house-rent allowance, a bad climate allowance, or a food-grain allowance, are given."

Thus observes the Commissioner of Labour in the course of the first report of the general wage census of the Bombay Presidency.

The report deals in detail with wages, hours of work and conditions of employment in the Engineering Industry in the Presidency.

The following are extracts from a summary of the report issued by the Labour Office:

PROVISION OF REGULAR SYSTEM OF APPRENTICESHIP

The industrial development of India while of recent origin has been rapid and has created problems, the proper consideration of which requires accurate and properly analysed statistics. The dearth of such data particularly in relation to wages, was prominently brought to notice by the Whitley Commission who emphasized the necessity for the collection of wage data as the only solid foundation on which any policies for the amelioration of the conditions of labour could be built.

In pursuance of this recommendation the Labour Office proposed to the Government of Bombay a scheme for conducting a general wage census of all industries and trades in the Bombay Presidency which was approved by Government in the year 1934. The scheme is an ambitious one and will take several years to complete.

At Different Dates.

The first part of this census related to perennial factories and was conducted last year. Owing to certain difficulties, the census could not be taken for the same month for all the industries. The data collected for the engineering industry—the Ahmedabad Textile industry was for the month of May 1934, for the textile industry in Bombay city it was October 1934 and for the textile industry in Sholapur it was July 1934, and for the match and sugar factories it was March 1934. In the case of all other industries the month was May 1934.

The present report does not deal only with workers employed in concerns which have been classified as belonging to the engineering industry but also with those employed in engineering occupations common to all the perennial factories in the Presidency. The total number of factories covered by the census was 692 of which 221 were engineering concerns. The wage data in the report, therefore, relates to 221 engineering concerns. The wage data in the report, therefore, relates to 221 engineering concerns and 471 others. The total number of operatives covered by this report is 75,566 of whom 46,726 belong to the engineering industry.

Recruitment of Labour.

The most important among the engineering concerns have, unlike the cotton mill industry, a regular system of apprenticeship and training, the number of apprentices returned during the census being no fewer than 1,691. In addition trade tests and a period of probation are almost invariably insisted upon. Recruitment is made by departmental officers or by special labour officers where these have been appointed as is the case in most of the railways and several of the large concerns like the Government Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, the General Motors and Ford Motor Car Company, the Burmah-Shell Corporation and the Bombay Telephone Company. In the smaller concerns, recruitment is generally made either by the proprietor himself or by his agent.

In view of the prevailing method of recruitment, it is not surprising that labour turnover in the engineering industry should have been as low as 1.1 per cent. during the census month. Another cause for the low figure of turnover is that the 'badli,' who is the curse of the cotton mill industry, has no place in the engineering industry where usually no substitutes are appointed especially in the skilled occupations. The census shows that the ratio of substitutes to the total labour force was slightly over 0.5 per cent.

Payment of Wages.

The report refers to the lack of any standardisation of wages or agreed wage rates in the industries of the Bombay Presidency and the difficulty of arriving at any general idea of the method of wage payment owing to the existence of a bewildering complexity in the methods adopted in the calculation of earnings from rates, other than hourly rates.

The general tendency in the engineering industry, unlike the textile industry, is towards giving a consolidated pay rather than to give separate allowances. There are a few exceptions in which allowances such as a house-rent allowance, a bad climate allowance, or a food-grain allowance, are given. Nor is the payment of a bonus a general feature of the industry although here again there are certain exceptions.

For instance, some concerns give bonuses for good attendance while the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have introduced the Halsey Weir bonus system for a few jobs in their loco and carriage workshops at Hubli and one large plant in Bombay City has introduced the Bedaux point system of payment. In some concerns, a bonus dependent upon the profits made is given to the employees. The monthly system of wage payment seems to be almost universal in the engineering industry of the Presidency as no fewer than about 97 per cent. are paid on the monthly basis. The English calendar month is the period of wage payment in 89 per cent. of the concerns, three concerns adopt the Hindu calendar month, five pay wages bi-monthly, four weekly and two daily while in one factory there is no fixed wage period.

When Wages are Paid.

An important matter from the point of view of the workpeople—and one which will shortly be the subject of legislative enactment—is the time elapsing between the dates when wages fall due and are paid. The report shows that out of the monthly paid workers in the industry, about 10 per cent. receive their wages within five days of the end of the month while 48 per cent. receive them within six to ten days. The remaining workers have to wait for longer periods.

With few exceptions, there is in the engineering industry, no regular system of granting advances against wages although such advances are often granted against the balance in the provident fund where such funds exist.

Extent of Fining.

Over 57 per cent. of the engineering concerns in the Bombay Presidency, employing 28.30 per cent. of the total labour force, do not resort to fining. Ninety-four concerns, including all Government, railway, municipal and public bodies and public utility factories, employing over 71 per cent. of the total number, inflict fines on their workpeople. The incidence of fines is however small and the figures collected during the census month show that there were, during the month 826 cases of fining with fines amounting to Rs. 405-9-1 which gives an average of Re. 0-7-10 per instance. The limits to the amount of the fine which may be imposed vary considerably.

As far as aggregate fines are concerned, very few engineering concerns, outside railway workshops, have made any attempt to limit them. But 15 units reported that the fines inflicted were of a nominal character. The M. & S. M. Railway Co. have imposed general limits of 5 per cent. of earnings for monthly rated and two days' pay for daily rated staff. The B. B. & C. I Railway limit aggregate fines to 10 per cent of earnings and the G.I.P. Railway has a limit of 20 per cent. for both fines and debits and 10 per cent. for fines alone.

Fines Fund.

All fines inflicted on railway and municipal servants and on workmen employed in factories owned by public bodies and public utility companies are credited to a general fines fund of the administration owning the factory and are utilised for the benefit of the persons employed by that administration. With one exception, all fines in Government non-railway factories are credited to Government. The uses to which fines funds are put very widely.

Superannuation Benefits.

The engineering industry is very much in advance of other industries in the Presidency in the provision which it makes for superannuation benefits and financial aid to its employees. Superannuation benefit schemes consist of (1) contributory and non-contributory provident funds and (2) pensions and retirement gratuities.

The majority of the workpeople in all railway workshops and running sheds which are classed as factories are covered by contributory provident fund schemes. Whereas it is obligatory for most categories of permanent non-workshops railway staffs, with monthly pay over specified limits to join the provident fund, workshop employees with monthly and daily rates over specified limits are permitted to exercise an option. Menials such as hamals are generally not permitted to join Government and railway funds. Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by public bodies such as the Port Trusts, while both optional and compulsory contributory and non-contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in municipal factories. All public utility companies provide contributory schemes for the majority of the workpeople.

Out of the 221 factories covered by the enquiry, 71 employing over 33,000 or 68 per cent. of the total number have provident fund schemes for the benefit of certain categories of their workmen. The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one-twelfth of the monthly pay, but the amount contributed by the employers varies from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the amount put in by the employees.

Hours of Work.

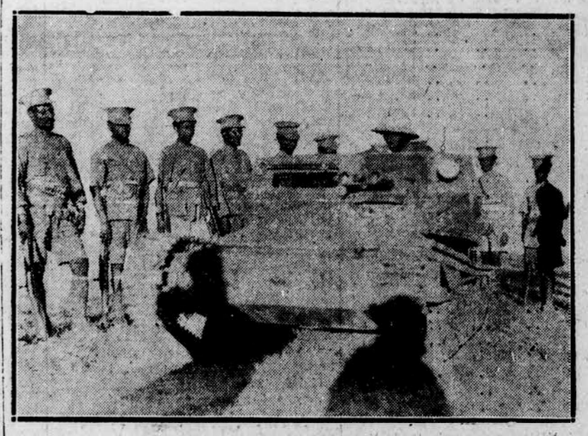
The weekly hours of work in the engineering industry vary very considerably and the fact that many of the important concerns work a short Saturday makes it impossible to arrive at any average of daily hours. The weekly hours vary from 33½ to 60, the latter being the maximum under the Factories Act during the census year.

Leave to Workers.

Holidays with pay for ordinary factory workers are almost unknown in India except in the case of the engineering industry in which, because of the inclusion of the railways, Government, municipal and other factories owned by public bodies, the privilege of leave with pay is enjoyed by a considerable proportion of the workers engaged in the industry. The leave rules vary considerably according to whether the factory is owned by a railway, by Government or other public bodies. In the Government of India factories, monthly rated employees are entitled to leave according to the

(continued on page 13 col 5)

War Pictures By Air Mail



Picked men of Ras Nasibu's Regular Army on the Abyssinian Southern Front are undergoing an intensive training near Jijiga in the use of the Italian tanks, captured from the enemy by Abyssinian forces. These are the first tanks that many of the Ethiopian soldiers have ever seen; but despite this they are quickly learning enough about the steel giants to make them effective weapons in battle.

Abyssinians have not only repulsed the attack of the Italian soldiers, but they have recaptured some of the towns taken possession of by the enemy forces. What is more, they have also successfully driven out Italian and Eritrean soldiers from some towns of Eritrea itself, and captured their machine-guns, tanks and bombing 'planes. Photo shows capture of Daggahbur by the Ethiopians.

Abyssinian soldiers wounded while fighting on the Southern Front arriving on stretchers at a British Red Cross Field Hospital, near Harrar. A fleet of motor ambulances is kept busy patrolling the battle-zone for picking up casualties. Doctors of the British Red Cross Stations are being assisted by Natives from Kenya, British Somaliland and other British territories.

Shaukat Ali's "Message"

CALCUTTA: Jan. 7.

"I was a Congressman, I was proud to be so. The moment I find that the Congress represents every community in India, I and lakhs of Muslims will join it again; and believe me, I am sincerely working for that."

So said Maulana Shaukat Ali now in Calcutta in a Press interview.

"My firm conviction is that my being a good Muslim does not stand in the way of my being a good Indian. Time has come when every one should try to bring pressure in his own circle to make Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and others to come to an honourable settlement among themselves, at the earliest date. Thus let India press her demand with one voice and offer a united front, and there will be no jealousy, no bickerings."

"This is my message to the country. Unless we can do that, unless we can forget all differences there is no hope for India. Goodwill and tolerance, that is what both Islam and Hinduism teach us. Let us all act according to it."

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

Sudden Rise In Blood Pressure: Diet Cut Down

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 6.

Dr Shahani, civil surgeon, Dr. Mangarulkar, Captain Sherlekar and Dr. Mahodaya examined Mahatma Gandhi at 4 p.m. and found a sudden rise in his blood pressure, his blood pressure being 210 cystolic, 112 diostolic, pulse 71. He has been advised to take glucose and his vegetable diet has been cut.

Due to Mahatma Gandhi's inability, Sardar Vallabhbhai will go on tour and Mr. Thakkar who had come to consult Mahatma Gandhi is starting to-day to join Sardar Vallabhbhai.—A. P.

GOVERNOR DECLINES KARACHI HONOUR

Will Not Accept Municipal Address For Lack Of Time

KARACHI, Jan 7

The Mayor of Karachi, it is understood, has been informed by the Government authorities that His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, will not be able to accept the Municipal address of farewell voted for him on his forthcoming visit to Karachi.

The communication further mentions that in view of the fact that His Excellency's stay in Karachi will be very short he will accept no addresses in Karachi.—A. P.

PRESSING NEED OF DRUGS ON WAR FRONT

Indian Red Cross Society Appeals For Funds To Aid Ethiopians

The Publicity Officer, Government of Bihar and Orissa, writes:

The Indian Red Cross Society has received a copy of a circular letter addressed by the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, to all National Red Cross Societies, explaining that upon the outbreak of hostilities the International Committee approached the Ethiopian and Italian Red Cross Societies with offers of assistance. The former have accepted, while the Italian Red Cross Society replied that its own resources were sufficient to meet any eventuality.

The International Red Cross Committee express the hope that the National Red Cross Societies of other countries will be able to render assistance to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society.

Pressing Needs.

The Indian Red Cross Society has ascertained by a telegram from the International Red Cross Committee that the more pressing needs of the Ethiopian Red Cross are surgical equipment, drugs antitetanic serum, quinine and milk powder as well as money to buy further medical supplies available locally. They ask that the drugs may be sent at first in small quantities by post as they are most urgently required.

The Indian Red Cross Societies is regulated by Act XV of 1920, which limits its activities and the spending of its funds to India and in connection with Indian Expeditionary Forces. The Society, will, however, be glad to receive on behalf of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society gifts of any of the above stores or money with which to purchase them, and it will arrange for the forwarding of these to Abyssinia.

All cash donations should be addressed to the Organising Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Talkatora Road, New Delhi, for account of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society. Gifts in kind may be sent either to the Headquarters, Talkatora Road, New Delhi, or to the Bombay Provincial Branch, Indian Red Cross Society Town Hall, Bombay, clearly marked for the Ethiopian Red Cross Society.

As one of the saddest features of the Abyssinian war is the lingering death of the untended Abyssinian wounded it is hoped that the public response will be generous.

BIG FIRE IN RANGOON

RANGOON, January 7.

As a result of a fire in the northern quarters of Myaungmyxa twenty-three houses, mostly wooden, and a few shops were gutted.

The loss is estimated at over two lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

Information has reached in Shikarpur to the effect that Chaman experienced severe earthquake shocks yesterday morning. Telegraphic communications were hindered for the time being, but were restored immediately.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

venture here is a success you may be assured that it will be copied elsewhere.

"I will now with great pleasure lay the foundation stone of this institution and I wish for it all success as a contributor towards the welfare not only of Rajkot but also of other areas of which Rajkot is the centre."—A. P.

VICEROY OPENS ARTS COLLEGE AT RAJKOT

Praises India Act & Hopes States Will Join Federation

RAJKOT, Jan. 7.

His Excellency the Viceroy delivered the following speech on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new arts college at Rajkot to-day:—

"Thakore Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen, I must first thank you Thakore Saheb for the kind welcome you have given me and for the charming way in which you have referred to Her Excellency, who much regrets that the pressure of other engagements has prevented her from being present with me to-day.

"It gives me great pleasure to visit Rajkot and to see again a a state which was well known to me in the days of that fine sportsman, the late Thakore Saheb Sir Lakhaji Raj. I am delighted to know that financial conditions in your state are so satisfactory. The central position of your state and the fact that your capital is the headquarters of the Western India States agency have certainly contributed much to your material resources.

Exacting Position.

These circumstances also place you in a somewhat exacting position, for your capital is constantly visited by your brother rulers and your administration is under a critical scrutiny, more constant than in the case of more outlying states.

"I appreciate very much your reference to the outcome of my efforts towards the restoration of order and tranquillity in India and the leading of her destinies to a higher status. The measure which has now been enacted represents the result of years of deliberation and discussion between the various interests concerned and though like all the products of human effort it cannot claim perfection it does represent and is, I believe, generally admitted to represent a solid advance towards the goal which all good Indians have at heart and holds out promise of the achievement by India of that destiny which is hers to realise if she will.

States' Role.

"As you know I have always believed that the Indian States have a large part to play towards the realisation of that destiny and I hope and believe that they will fully realise their responsibilities and take an important part in the establishment of a great Federation of India.

"I am glad to know Thakore Saheb of the measures you have taken towards the satisfaction of the material needs of your people and it gives me great pleasure to be associated with the foundation of your Arts College.

"I am deeply touched by your desire to associate scholarships at this institution with my own name and with that of Her Excellency and I am delighted to agree to your suggestion. The geographical position of your capital and its position as an important railway centre render it particularly suitable for such a college and I am particularly pleased to know that the people not only of the town but also of the Civil Station have shown by solid contribuutions their anxiety to forward the project. It also seems to me a matter of great satisfaction that the college is to contain provision for vocational training.

Practical Training Needed.

"It is a commonplace of educational criticism in India that the production of arts graduates is greatly in excess of the demand for them and that India needs industrial and scientific training for her young men if progress is to be achieved and stagnation avoided. I hope, therefore, that the practical training which you contemplate that the college will afford will not be allowed to be overshadowed by a purely arts course. I feel sure that it is in the provision of a scientific and vocational training that you can do most to serve your generation. Your efforts in this direction will be closely watched by the other rulers of Kathiawar and if your

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